

THE
ELECTRICAL WORKER
OFFICIAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

JUSTICE

UNITY

FRATERNITY

VOLTA

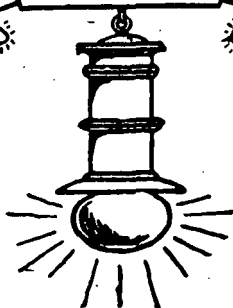
GALVANI

FRANKLIN

EDISON

ROENTGEN

TESLA



AMPERE

OHM

FARADY

MORSE

BELL

MARCONI

JULY, 1912

AFFILIATED WITH THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF LABOR IN ALL ITS
DEPARTMENTS

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF
ORGANIZED LABOR

EDUCATION

THE ELECTRICAL



WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor and
all Its Departments.

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY
THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

CHAS. P. FORD, International Secretary,

GENERAL OFFICES: PIERIK BUILDING
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Subscription, 25c per year, in advance.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The tenth of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

Second Class privilege applied for at the Post Office at Springfield, Illinois,
under Act of June 29th, 1906.



INDEX

Accepting Traveling Cards	452
Correspondence	456-462
Cost of Electricity May Be Reduced	451-452
Detective Burns Unmasked	435-439
Directory	474-480
Editorial	447-448
England's National Insurance Act	442-443
Executive Officers	445
Federation Labor News	453-455
Lessons in Electricity	469-473
Local Receipts	463
Memoriam	466
Missing Receipts, Receipts, Etc.	464
New Eight-Hour Law	443-444
Obituary	467
Our Label	446
Poems	465
Reports of Officers	450-451
The Seceder's Appeal	449
Trade Unionism in England	439-441
Trade Notes	469-473
Wireless Night and Day	444

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Second Class privilege applied for at the Post Office at Springfield, Illinois, under Act of June 26th, 1906

VOL. XII, No. 6

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JULY, 1912.

Single Copies, 10 Cents
25c per Year, in advance

DETECTIVE BURNS UNMASKED

By SAMUEL GOMPERS

"Private detectives, 90 per cent of them, as a class, are the worst lot of crooks and blackmailing scoundrels that live outside of prisons." This charge has been reiterated and emphasized on any and all occasions when a sensational opportunity was at hand, or could be created, by the most conspicuous, if not the most notorious detective of the day, William J. Burns. In view of events of the recent past, the charge demands consideration. It appears that Burns' personal practices and "inside" information have had much influence in his reaching his conclusion and making his charge. It is said by scientists that in some cases in the ego of great wrongdoers or criminals they will describe their own guilt by ascribing it to others; that many a crook has been brought to justice by just this species of ego mania.

It is in view of recent revelations that the bombastic and flatulent mouthings of Detective Burns can be understood that he always did and will, to use his own language, "get the man I am after." In what follows no connection exists in regard to any labor case, but it discloses the trend of mind and the method of Detective Burns and his own characterization of private detectives, of which he is so notorious an example.

It will be remembered that a few years ago there was considerable discussion as to the system of land grabbing and land frauds in the far west. That there was considerable basis that the land of the people and of the Government was being unlawfully and fraudulently stolen, there can be no question. That some men charged were guilty there is no doubt, but that men wholly innocent were convicted by the Burns' methods employed is now fully and officially established.

When the newspapers of the country, a few days ago, published the fact that the President had pardoned Willard N. Jones, of Portland, Oregon, and that the

pardon was based upon an official report made to him by United States Attorney-General Wickersham, the following letter was addressed to the President of the United States:

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1912

"Dear Sir: I have read with unusual interest the press reports of the pardoning of Mr. Jones in the land cases. I would esteem it a very great favor if you would have sent to me a copy of the report in the case upon which you issued the pardon.

"Thanking you in advance for your courtesy, I remain,

"Very respectfully yours,
Samuel Gompers, President,
American Federation of Labor.

"Hon. Wm. H. Taft,

"President of the United States,
"White House, Washington, D. C."

To which the following reply was received:

"The White House, Washington.

June 11, 1912.

"My Dear Mr. Gompers: I have yours of June 10th. I have great pleasure in sending you a copy of the full report in the case.

Sincerely yours,

"Wm. H. Taft.

"Mr. Samuel Gompers,

"801 G Street, N. W.,
"Washington, D. C."

The report, which the President received from Attorney-General Wickersham which accompanied the President's letter, disclosing the indisputable evidence of Detective Burns' criminally crooked methods to bring about a conviction of Mr. Jones, follows:

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1912.

"In the Matter of the Application for Pardon of Willard N. Jones.

"The President.

"Sir: On March 1, 1911, you commuted the sentences of Willard N. Jones in effect to four months' imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of \$12,000.

On March 16th you received a telegram from H. H. Schwartz, formerly Chief of Field Service of the General Land Office, charging irregularities in the filling of the jury box from which grand jurors and petit jurors were drawn in the Jones cases, and also in the trial of the cases, and pursuant thereto you directed a further investigation to be made and that the execution of the penalty be deferred until the investigation be completed. Shortly thereafter additional papers were filed to sustain the charge, and a report was received from United States Attorney McCourt with which he transmitted additional papers formerly belonging to William J. Burns, detective, which were found in the United States Attorney's office. All of these were sent to you April 24, 1911, with a statement that I thought enough facts were submitted to throw a very decided doubt upon the fairness and impartiality in the method of selecting the jury and that in my opinion it would not be just to allow a man to be sent to prison as the result of a trial before a jury procured in the manner in which it was shown by the papers the jury which Jones was tried was selected. I stated further that the papers also tended strongly to show an atmosphere surrounding the whole prosecution which was hardly consonant with the impartial administration of justice. I referred however, to the fact that the papers had not been submitted to Mr. Francis J. Heney, the attorney who conducted the prosecution and who was at that time in California, and recommended in view of the delay which would result from securing a statement from Mr. Heney, that the sentence be commuted so as to relieve the defendant from actual imprisonment, or if you desired Mr. Heney's statement before acting, that the papers be transmitted to him for an expression of his opinion concerning the points of criticism. On April 28, 1911, you replied saying that you believed the execution of the sentence should be withheld until the papers had been submitted to Mr. Heney for comment and answer.

"Mr. Heney's report, a lengthy document covering seventy-seven pages, dated May 23, 1911, was received by the Department June 28, 1911. Mr. Heney disclaims any knowledge of the matters charged, offers explanations and conjectures regarding the alleged irregularities, and expresses the firm conviction that the charges are baseless. I read the statement and referred it to the Pardon Attorney directing him to look over the report carefully and also the papers and documents which had been received since your prior action on the case, and requested him to inform me whether or not in his opinion there was anything in

the papers which should modify the conclusions shown in Mr. Heney's report. This the Pardon Attorney attempted to do. On August 26, 1911, he informed me that he had practically completed the preparation of his report, and although he had reached a fairly satisfactory conclusion, there were matters which he could not settle with absolute certainty from the papers before him and said that he thought it desirable the Department should have at least some statement from Mr. Burns; that he had in my absence caused a telegram to be sent to Mr. Burns inquiring how he obtained possession of the list of names which were in the possession of Captain Sladen and Jury Commissioner Bush prior to the filling of the jury box, to which Mr. Burns replied that there was no truth whatever in the statements that Captain Sladen or the Jury Commissioner had furnished him with advance lists of prospective jurors, and stating that he would look up data and furnish the Department with a complete report of his connection with the matter, which was entirely straight and honorable; that he expected to be in Washington within a short time and would then make a report, and answer interrogatories by any one interested. Thereupon I directed the Pardon Attorney to delay the completion of the report until he had seen Mr. Burns. Mr. Burns, however, did not make his report, or come to the Department for months afterward, although repeatedly communicated with about the matter.

"The papers received up to this time and reviewed by the Pardon Attorney in connection with Mr. Heney's lengthy report were so voluminous that the Pardon Attorney's brief had reached nearly eighty pages. He delayed the completion of his report styled 'Supplemental Report' until October 10, and then closed it with a statement that he did not think any fair or proper conclusion could be arrived at until the Department had received a complete statement from Mr. Burns, and that it might be necessary to receive statements from others connected with the prosecution; and in view of the size to which his report had grown he thought it would be well to make the result of his further investigations the subject of another communication. This he has styled it 'Second Supplemental report.' It is well that he has done so and that he has delayed his report until this time, as the Department is now in receipt of such further information in documentary form that there is little left to conjecture as to what actually transpired regarding the filling of the jury box and the correctness of the charges made by petitioner and his friends. Fortunately this evidence is of such a character that it will

not be necessary for you to follow very carefully the line of reasoning, conjecture, and comparison of documents and reports received, which otherwise would have been required in order to reach, I think, a thoroughly satisfactory and convincing idea of what actually transpired.

"Nor is it necessary to review the offences of which Jones was convicted, for the reason that if the charges made by him are true it matters little what the offence was; he should not be required to serve a day of imprisonment or be otherwise punished. The facts relating to the conviction are, however, fully set forth in my former report, which is sent herewith.

"It is charged by the defendant and his friends that William J. Burns, who was investigating jurors for Mr. Francis J. Heney, as stated by the latter in a communication to me dated August 23, 1911, sent his agents throughout the several counties from which names of jurors had been taken for the purpose of filling the jury box, and had these proposed jurors investigated prior to the time the box was filled. It is claimed that these agents reported to Burns, and that he was able in some way to control, and did control, the selection of names that went into the jury box; that in this way the jury box was filled with names of persons predisposed to convict, to-wit, Democrats, Populists, Socialists, and Republicans belonging to what is known as the Simon faction, who were antagonistic to the so-called Mitchell faction of the Republican party, to which Jones and the persons prosecuted belonged, and that none of the persons objectionable to Burns were selected. It is also claimed that offences against the public land laws were of such common occurrence by reason of the lax methods employed by the Government officials, or even by their acquiescence, that very many people in that section of the country had made themselves liable to conviction and punishment under a strict interpretation of the law; and that the prosecution, through intimidation by threats of indictment and conviction, compelled witnesses both before the grand jury and petit juries to testify falsely, and that witnesses did testify falsely in the Jones and other cases. These charges have been substantially proven, particularly those relating to the irregularities in the filling of the jury box.

"The Department has in its possession the original reports of Burns' agents to him and those assisting him regarding the names of proposed jurors, which reports were made prior to the filling of box. Some of the comments upon these names were as follows: 'Convictor from the word go.' 'Socialist.' 'Anti-Mitchell.' 'Convictor from the word go; just read the indictment. Populist.' 'Think he is a

Populist. If so, convictor. Good reliable man.' 'Convictor. Democrat. Hates Her-man.' 'Hide-bound Democrat. Not apt to see any good in a republican.' 'Would be apt to be for conviction.' 'He is apt to wish Mitchell hung. Think he would be a fair juror.' 'Would be very likely to convict any Republican politician.' 'Convictor.' 'Would convict Christ.' 'Convict Christ. Populist.' 'Convict anyone. Democrat.' Burns favorite way of describing an unsatisfactory juror was to designate him as a 's---n of a b---h,' and lists are checked as 'S. B.' 'S. B.' etc. Attached to the Polk County list found among Burns' papers is a slip bearing the following endorsement: 'Pat McArthur Checked all on Polk County list who were good; Checked on said list for s---s of b---s.'

"The Department also has Burns' original statements of adversely reported names, some in his own handwriting, others typewritten. Evidently Burns, or some one for him, had gone over the reports received and picked out the bad reports and had them typewritten. This was done county by county, with the exception of Multnomah County, concerning which reports are meager, and in practically every instance all of the names on these lists were left out, and occasionally were the only names left out from a particular county unless the name bore a circular check, which indicated that although the name appeared upon the list yet for some reason the proposed juror would be satisfactory. The conclusion is obvious. It would have been a remarkable coincidence for the jury commissioners to have selected for rejection even from one county only the names which were reported upon adversely and which had been collected and typewritten as above stated, but when the situation obtains with substantial uniformity throughout all of the counties save one, it is impossible to reach any other conclusion than that Burns in some way, either with or without the actual knowledge of the jury commissioners, caused the selections to be made in conformity with his wishes. In view of the high regard in which Captain Sladen and the Jury Commissioner were held and the positive statements made regarding the probity of these men, I am disposed to regard it as improbable that they really understood the nature or the extent of what was being done, but there is abundance of evidence, in my judgment, to show that the work was probably done by Burns acting in collusion with Marsh who was Deputy Clerk at the time. It is noticeable that the positive statements of denial are chiefly in the nature of an assertion that neither Captain Sladen nor the Jury Commissioner could have been implicated in the affair. Even Burns in

his first telegram does not reply directly, but says that there is no truth in the statements that Captain Sladen or Bush furnished him with the information; and Mr. March's emphatic statements have been largely of a similar nature. Indeed some of the information which Mr. Burns secured, and secured so promptly, it would seem could not have been obtained in any other way.

"It is impracticable to go into all the details of the corroborating evidence on this point, but if there were any doubt regarding Burns' connection with the affair and what he actually accomplished it would seem to be set at rest by his own telegram in cipher to Mr. W. Scott Smith, then Secretary to Hon. E. A. Hitchcock, the then Secretary of the Interior, on August 19, 1909, the very date the jury box was filled and on which the grand jury was drawn. The Department has this original telegram. It reads as follows:

"Jury commissioners cleaned out old box from which trial jurors were selected and put in 600 names, every one of which was investigated before they were placed in the box. *This confidential.*"

"In addition to this an affidavit was received on the 12th instant from C. N. McArthur, who was one of Burns' agents in the field and afterwards Speaker of the House of Representatives of Oregon. Mr. McArthur makes a complete disclosure of the whole situation which leaves no possible ground for doubt. Among other things he states that on or about July 25, 1905 (the jury box was filled August 17, 1905), Burns telephoned to him that he wished to see him in the District Attorney's office, and while there, and in the presence of Francis J. Heney, Burns handed him a typewritten list and said, as nearly as Mr. McArthur can remember: 'Here, Mac, is a list of prospective jurors from several counties. Take it, weed out the s—s of b—s who will not vote for conviction, and return it to me as soon as possible, for we are going to make up a new jury box, and we want to be sure that no man's name goes into the box unless we know that he will convict, for by G—d we are going to "get" Williamson this time, you can bet your sweet life, and we will send this whole d—d outfit to jail where they belong. We are going to "stack the cards" on them this time. Mr. McArthur states that he became indignant and told Burns that such methods as he proposed were altogether improper and that no self-respecting man could be a party to them, and Burns replied: 'Any methods are justifiable in dealing with these s—s of b—s.. He states further that on or about September 1, 1905, he met Burns, and the latter said to him: 'Well Mac, we weeded out the

s—s of b—s, at least I think we did, and we will "get" Williamson this time, and by G—d we will get the whole d—d crowd. Old Sladen kicked like h—l because my men worked the lists over before they went to the jury commissioners, but it didn't do the old s—n of a b—h any good, and the corrected lists went in anyhow.'

"Mr. McArthur, it is to be remembered, was one of Burns' agents and furnished many of the reports which are on file in the Department. He claims, however, that he did so with great reluctance and under duress, and after much persuasion. He does not state the nature of the duress, but I am informed is willing to do so if you insist.

"There are also on file affidavits of persons who claim that they were induced through intimidation and threats to testify falsely in the Jones case. Such representations in the absence of other corroborating evidence would not be entitled to very great weight, but when it is considered how emphatic have been Mr. Burns' denials and his statements that the whole thing is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, it is apparent, notwithstanding these denials, that the prosecution very probably resorted to intimidation of witnesses also.

"In line with these practices it is further shown that one of the defendants, with Jones, a man named Sorensen, while he was presumptively being tried by the Government, was in the active employment of Burns, and received compensation from the Government under the name of George Edwards. In this way Burns kept tab on Jones and the latter relying upon Sorensen because he was a fellow defendant accepted as jurors persons to whom he would otherwise have objected.

"I need not go further in a recital of the high-handed outrageous conduct on the part of officers of the prosecution in these cases. The Government can not properly countenance, nor is it expedient in these times of attacks upon courts and the judicial system of the United States, for it to lend its approval to any such procedure. In the light of the facts as they appear from the documents and reports before the Department, it does not seem to me that any person convicted of land frauds by a jury drawn from the box referred to had a fair and impartial trial. For this reason I feel it my duty to advise you that in my judgment Willard N. Jones should receive a full and unconditional pardon. In this connection I should say that Mr. Burns has been given the fullest opportunity to make a statement. The Pardon Attorney went to New York and interviewed him by appointment, but could not obtain a statement from him, though he informed Mr. Burns that he had with him all of the

documents that had been filed, and would be glad to show him every one and receive what comment he had to make. Thomas B. Neuhausen, Burns' right-hand man in the investigation, and also closely connected with Mr. Heney in the prosecution of the cases, has been given an opportunity to make a statement, the Pardon Attorney, informing him of the nature of the representations made and the documents filed and indicating the conclusions to which the documents unanswered and unexplained must lead. No reply has been received. Such statements as have been secured are of an evasive character or are directly contrary to the documentary evidence before the Department. Even Judge Gilbert has submitted an explanation of his former emphatic statement denying that the charges made could be true. The course of the Executive, however, seems to me to be clear, and that is, he can not countenance the methods employed in the prosecution of these cases by requiring an enforcement of the sentence imposed in the Jones case; and I think also and for the same reason a pardon should be granted to

Franklin P. Mays, although my impression is that the man is really very guilty and deserving of punishment.

"Respectfully,

Geo. W. Wickersham,

Attorney-General of the United States."

Thus is fully established the fact, in Burns' own handwriting, that he has proven himself to stand as the worst type of private detectives which he so illuminatingly describes. In all modern history, there is no more glaring case of a deliberate, malicious purpose to convict a man by suborning witnesses, by false testimony and jury packing, than is made officially clear in this case. The President had no alternative. He unconditionally pardoned Mr. Jones, relieving him of payment of fines and of jail sentences. The President's statement accompanying the pardon, though not made public, is understood to be a scathing arraignment of Detective Burns and others implicated with him. Through the statute of limitations Burns will escape prosecution and punishment, yet he stands convicted, in the limelight which he sought and made.

TRADE UNIONISM IN ENGLAND

Exclusive Correspondence of American Federationist

The last week in May found the London transport workers' strike in full operation and business almost entirely suspended in the great London docks. A year ago the previous transport workers' strike in London was a great success. Dockers, carters, and other men associated with the work of loading and unloading ships and conveying imported produce away from the docks, secured increases in wages, shortened hours, and better conditions in most cases. As a result of that previous strike, which in the end became national, all the unions canvassing for men engaged at and about the docks secured tremendous increases in membership and large strides were taken towards complete organization of all those workers. Even that most difficult section of men known as shipping clerks organized and almost 2,000 of them joined the National Union of Clerks, raising the union membership from 3,000 to over 5,000. This is mentioned because anything which brings trade unionism to the class of men engaged in bookkeeping has done a very wonderful thing so far as this country is concerned. Next to the retail clerks they have been the hardest section of any section of workers to unionize and these men, poorly paid as they are, suffer from "respectability" in its most snobbish form. Their conditions

of work are perhaps rather better at the docks, so far as pay is concerned, than elsewhere in the mercantile community, but it is there that they have most frequently been used as blacklegs in cases of dockers and other ship workers striking. The dockers, lightermen, stevedores, tug-boat men, enginemen, and the rest also found their unions enormously strengthened numerically and financially as a result of last year's strikes.

With these victories behind them the men have not been inclined to rest upon their oars, and it has taken their union leaders all their time until now to prevent further outbreaks. Last year unionism came out as a fighting force of a greater strength than ever before known in the United Kingdom, and now has come a further test of its strength. The capitalist press here would have us believe in the present strike that trade unionists have broken agreements, have made war upon the people of London through the holding up of the food supplies, and have entered upon the fight with a most puerile pretext. That is all rubbish. It is true that the spark that has "set the forest on fire" is a small one, but the inflammability of the materials has been increased excessively by the masters' earlier actions. And it wanted very little to set things ablaze.

That very little from the point of view of the general public, however, means a great deal for the trade unionist.

The Thames lightermen and watermen, who are the workers on the lighters or open barges used in loading and unloading ships in the river, are almost entirely a union class. An ex-foreman lighterman of 61 years of age had been put down by his employers, owing to his age, to be merely a watchman. The men claim that lightermen's watchmen should hold union tickets. The ex-foreman declared that he was still a member of the foremen's society which is not regarded by the lightermen as a union at all and he refused to take out a lighterman's card. This refusal, in the end, led to a strike of the other lightermen working for the same employer which in turn was met by a series of dismissals by the employer. That is all. Thereupon the whole of the lightermen to the number of between 7,000 and 8,000 struck.

Attempts to divert the work to other classes of dock laborers was met with wholesale refusals to handle the diverted traffic and to more dismissals and then to a meeting of the Transport Workers' Federation, with which the whole of the dock unions are affiliated. On May 24 a strike of the whole of the London transport workers was ordered, and within a few days over 100,000 were out, including a large number of carmen, as we style the men who drive the goods wagons (freight.)

Just as was the case last year, all the unions must stand or fall together, and no section of men will return to work until all have secured their demands, which are scheduled as follows:

The day pay for dockers, lightmen, stevedores, and all ship workers to be raised from the present rate to a uniform rate of 20 cents per hour. Overtime rate to be 28 cents per hour.

Day conditions of working to be from 7 a. m. till 5 p. m., instead of from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Overtime rates to commence at 5 p. m. and to run on till 7 a. m.

Double time for all work done on Sundays and on statutory holidays.

Double time to be paid for work which has to be done during meal times.

No man after being called on, to be paid off with less than four hours day or night. All men working after 12 midnight to receive a full night's pay.

All transport workers to be taken on outside the docks.

Full recognition by the employers of the Transport Workers' Federation and the federation card.

For carmen a reduction of the hours of work to 60 per week was demanded. Last year the hours were reduced to 72 per week, although many employers have

broken this agreement since. Prior to last summer London carmen worked 80, 90 and 100 hours per week.

The position with regard to the London lightermen is not clear at the moment. The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, which controls them, does not desire at the moment to enter into a fight. Twenty thousand carmen are members of that union and it is difficult to see how they can be isolated from the dispute. The strike has been well organized and permits are being issued by the strike leaders, Ben Tillett and Harry Gosling, allowing hospital and certain other necessities to be moved from the docks. All other merchandise is blocked. Some stuff is being got out under police protection, the loading and driving being done by outsiders especially engaged for the work and by the employers themselves. Twelve hundred police were drafted into the dock area on May 27 and regiments of troops are being held in readiness at Aldershot for further "strike-breakers'" protection if necessary.

At the moment of writing the strike is spreading into areas hitherto untouched and may be extended over the whole country unless a speedy settlement is brought about. The solidarity and willingness of the workers has been exemplified in a striking manner and substantial gains both in better conditions and in further increased union memberships should be the result.

At Whitsunside numerous labor conventions are always held. This year one of the most important has been a conference of delegates of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, who, it should be noted, are not the men who drive locomotives but the men engaged in making the machines here. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers has over 100,000 members who were represented by about forty delegates at the convention, which opened in Manchester on May 27. The business, which is expected to last for about six weeks, will, it is understood, include a decision whether the organization shall continue its present methods or adopt a more militant policy. The members have forced the meeting for this year against the advice of the executive council, who would have waited until the Insurance Act had been put into operation. The membership, too, it is proposed to make of wider application. Other resolutions are concerned with Parliamentary representation and the abolition of the working agreement with the Engineering Employers' Federation.

The National Union of Clerks referred to above, also opened its convention on May 27, one of the first successful resolutions being that the executive council be instructed to take steps to "disaffiliate"

from the Parliamentary Labor Party in the House of Commons in view of its reactionary policy. The Labor Party, the mover of the resolution declared, was a reactionary wing of the Liberal Party.

Retail clerks, employed in the grocery trade, have also held their convention, at which the average wage of \$6 to \$8 per week paid to such retail clerks was denounced and the executive council was instructed to take the necessary steps to secure a minimum wage in the grocery, provision, oil and color, and allied trades.

These two examples of a stronger fighting feeling in a class of men very hard to organize should be noted as an instance of the way the union spirit is developing in unexpected quarters and it can safely be said that trade unionism in this country was never before so virile as it is now.

The coming into operation of the Insurance Act* is not regarded on the whole as an unmixed blessing by our trade unionists although most of the unions are becoming approved societies under the act and will take charge of their own members' dues and benefits under the act. There are some critics of the new measure who see in it a Liberal Government scheme to dish the unions, tie up their funds, and render them financially much weaker for fighting strikes and lockouts. The matter is too large to be dealt with at all in detail here but the above view should be noted. Legislative enactments coming from the Liberal Government in the House of Commons are rarely of much benefit to British workers, the Labor Exchange Act being the last great case.

British coal miners are profoundly discontented in most districts with the way the Minimum Wage Act is working out. They were led to believe by the Government when the last strike was called off, that whatever awards were made by the various boards set up under the act, no miner would be asked to work for less than \$1.25 per day. Many of the awards are below this figure. A special convention of representatives of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was held in London on May 21, at which a strong protest was made and the executive committee of the federation was directed to ask for a special and immediate interview with the Government.

The strike of London tailors is now well on its way to settlement. Of the 50,000 men and women that came out

originally, probably half are back at work now with their demands granted.

The Daily Herald, the first and only daily newspaper ever established in this country, is already proving of value to the trade union movement. It stands for direct trade union action and whilst announcing that it is prepared to support political action by an independent labor party in the House of Commons, it can not set that that party has done much in the last six years; whilst on the other hand, strikes and direct negotiations on the part of the workers have secured within the last twelve months incredible benefits. To take one case alone, sailors and firemen on ships for the last twelve months have been enjoying an increase in their monthly wages of from \$2.50 to \$6. Multiplying these individual raises by 80,000 monthly, gives a tremendous total advance. Dockers in the same way have been getting 2 to 4 cents an hour more all the time as well.

Another labor daily is promised for the fall. This will be published in Manchester and will be definitely an official organ of the Labor Party in Parliament, having Ramsay Macdonald as its chief guide. It will stand, therefore, in the main for political action on the part of the workers rather than as an organ of trade unionism.

A very typical expression of Parliamentary Labor Party opinion on the modern labor unrest is given in an article by Philip Snowden, a member of the Labor Party in Parliament, in the Daily Mail, of May 24. There he said: "The futility of the strike as a means of realizing the higher aims of labor has not yet been brought home to all the working classes by the recent strikes. We shall probably have a continuation of strikes for some time longer. But the miners' strike should have convinced every workman that there is reserve power in the community which makes it absolute folly to think that a general strike can ever take the place of political action." Your correspondent makes no comment on this, but simply gives it as an indication of Parliamentary Labor Party sentiment and of what will be the tone of the second daily labor paper. In the face of the enormous gains of the last twelve months from strikes, the statement certainly seems remarkable.

*For the features of the Insurance Act read the article by Mr. Dowd.

ENGLAND'S NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT

By WILLIS BRUCE DOWD

A recent request by mail to Hon. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer of England, for a copy of the National Insurance Act, lately adopted by Parliament, brought a courteous reply from his secretary and the desired statute under separate cover. It is a large act covering 122 pages. Its title is as follows: "An Act to provide for Insurance against Loss of Health and for the Prevention and Cure of Sickness and for Insurance against Unemployment, and for purposes incidental thereto." The main purpose incident thereto is to provide benefits for workers in old age.

This act was passed under protest of the labor organizations of England. It applies to the laboring classes, whether they are British subjects or not. The burden of insurance falls more heavily on the males than on the females, but the benefits are proportionately higher for men than for women. For illustration: Paragraph three, under the caption of Contributions says, in general, that the funds for providing the benefits conferred by the act shall be derived as to seven-ninths (or, in the case of women, three-fourths) thereof from the contributions made by, or in respect of, the insurers themselves, or their employers; and as to the remainder, by Parliament. This looks favorable to the women, but another part of the act, in which the money benefits are provided, tells a different story.

Looking at the schedule for benefits under the head of health insurance we find that men are to have 10s a week for twenty-six weeks; but women only 7s. 6d. for the same time. Yet the disablement benefit is the same for men and women, to-wit, 5s. a week. In the case of unmarried minors, the sickness benefit is for males 6s. a week during the first thirteen weeks, and 5s. a week for the second thirteen weeks. For females the rate is 5s. a week for the first thirteen weeks, and 4s. a week for the second thirteen weeks. Here the disablement benefit is for females only, and the rate is 4s. a week.

This act has been drawn with such minute care to economic conditions that the rates have been made lower in Ireland than they are in England, which illustrates, of course, the difference in the standard of living in the two countries. The wonder is to American eyes, however, what substantial benefit can be derived by anybody from the receipt of a few shillings per week whether in health or in sickness. Of course, the answer is, that a penny will buy as much in one country as a pound in another. Money is worth only what it will buy.

The act provides for medical benefit, sanatorium benefit, sickness benefit, and maternity benefit. These benefits cover practically the whole range of human infirmities, including the cure of tuberculosis and other dread diseases, "the payment of the whole or any part of the cost of dental treatment."

Notwithstanding anything in the act, insured persons shall not be entitled:

(a) To medical benefit during the first six months after the commencement of this act;

(b) To sickness benefit until twenty-six weeks have elapsed and at least twenty-six weekly contributions have been paid by, or in respect of, the insured;

(c) To disablement benefit until 104 weeks have elapsed and 104 weekly contributions have been paid for;

(d) To maternity benefit unless twenty-six weeks have elapsed since the entry into insurance, or fifty-two weeks, in the case of a voluntary contributor, or twenty-six or fifty-two weekly contributions have been paid according to the conditions.

There are numerous provisions for lessening the benefits to persons who are in arrears, or, by accident or otherwise, are in position to receive benefits, irrespective of the provisions of the act. It is also provided that where parties entitled to insurance are inmates of workhouse, hospitals, asylums, convalescent homes or infirmaries supported by the public, the funds accruing under the act may be used for the support and maintenance of those dependent on the insured.

It is not proposed that the Government shall directly insure, but that approved societies shall be formed under the supervision of the Insurance Commissioners for the purpose of making the provisions of the act effectual. No society shall receive the approval of the Insurance Commissioners unless it satisfies the following conditions:

(1) It must not be a society carried on for profit.

(2) Its constitution must provide to the satisfaction of the Insurance Commissioners for its affairs being subject to the absolute control of its members.

(3) If the society has honorary members, its constitution must provide for excluding such honorary members from the right to vote in their capacity of members of the society on all questions under this act.

It is not necessary for the approved societies to be incorporated, but they may be incorporated.

It is further provided that each approved society shall give security satisfac-

tory to the Insurance Commissioners to provide against fraud or mismanagement by officers of the society in respect to funds belonging to it.

Provision is made for the transfer of membership from one society to another, and this extends even to the English colonies.

And it is further provided that any surplus which may accrue in any of the societies shall be applied toward the reduction of the expenses or the lessening of the charges to be made against the parties insured.

We come now to provisions for special classes of insured persons. The first thing to be noticed is that a woman, who marries while insured, is suspended from the benefits of the act until the death of the husband. It is provided, however, that where a woman has been employed before marriage and continues to be employed after marriage, she shall not be suspended so long as she continues to be employed. In other words, the act assumes that the husband will take care of his wife.

Notwithstanding these provisions, a married woman, being a member of an approved society, if suspended from the ordinary benefits may, within one month after such suspension, become a voluntary contributor subject to the following modifications:

(a) The rate of contributions payable by her shall be 3d. a week;

(b) The benefits to which she shall be entitled shall be (1) medical benefit, and (2) sickness benefit and disablement benefit, at the rate of 3s. per week.

There is an interesting schedule of additional benefits attached to this act. For instance, medical treatment and attendance are provided for persons dependent upon the labor of a member. There is a provision for building or leasing suitable places for convalescent homes. Also for the payment of pensions or superannuation allowances, whether by way of the provisions of the act of Parliament of 1908, known as Old Age Pensions Act, or otherwise; also payments to members not allowed to attend work on account of infirmity.

It will be interesting now to notice, briefly, the cost of this insurance. There are two general rates for the employed and unemployed. The employed rate in the case of men is 7d. a week, in the case of women, 6d. a week. This is to be made up as follows: The employer is to pay 3d. a week; the employed, if a man, 4d. a week, and if a woman, 3d. a week. These figures do not apply, but a less rate is charged if the insured is a person under twenty-one years of age and his or her income does not exceed 2s. and 6d. a working day. The employed rate is 2½d. for workmen in an insured trade, and

the employer must pay at the same rate for every week that the workman is so employed. Now, the insured trades for the purposes of the act are in brief as follows:

1. Building.
2. Construction of works.
3. Shipbuilding.
4. Mechanical engineers.
5. Iron foundry.
6. Construction of vehicles.
7. Saw milling.

The benefit under the unemployed schedules is roundly 7s. a week, not exceeding fifteen weeks in any year unless otherwise expressly provided.

The two most noteworthy features of this act are: It follows the example of Germany in compelling wage-earners to provide against uncleanness, sickness and dependence, and it discloses the power of the British government to use public funds for private benefit, which is a thing that could not possibly happen under the Constitution of the United States. When Parliament proposes to put aside certain sums of money to insure working people against accidents and sickness and want in old age, we are obliged to take note that this is a power which our Government can not exercise. The question is, however, have we the advantage over England in this respect, or have England and Germany and other countries, which have adopted this sort of legislation, the advantage over us? Hardly anybody will say that our State and National Governments are immaculate. It is open to argument whether they ought not to be changed so as to give the people the power to insure themselves against the burden of improvidence and disease and the natural dependence which comes with old age.

NEW EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every contract hereafter made to which the United States, any Territory, or the District of Columbia is a party, and every such contract made for or on behalf of the United States, or any Territory, or said District, which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics shall contain a provision that no laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated by the contract, in the employ of the contractor or any subcontractor contracting for any part of said work contemplated, shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day upon such work; and every such contract shall stipulate a penalty for each violation of such provision in such contract of five dollars for each laborer or mechanic for every

calendar day in which he shall be required or permitted to labor more than eight hours upon said work; and any officer or person designated as inspector of the work to be performed under any such contract, or to aid in enforcing the fulfillment thereof, shall upon observation or investigation, forthwith report to the proper officer of the United States, or of any Territory, or of the District of Columbia, all violations of the provisions of this act directed to be made in every such contract, together with the name of each laborer or mechanic who has been required or permitted to labor in violation of such stipulation and the day of such violation, and the amount of the penalties imposed according to the stipulation in such contract shall be directed to be withheld for the use and benefit of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Territory contracting by the officer or person whose duty it shall be to approve the payment of the moneys due under such contract, whether the violation of the provisions of such contract is by the contractor or any subcontractor. Any contractor or subcontractor aggrieved by the withholding of any penalty as hereinbefore provided shall have the right within six months thereafter to appeal to the head of the department making the contract on behalf of the United States or the Territory, and in the case of a contract made by the District of Columbia to the Commissioners thereof, who shall have power to review the action imposing the penalty, and in all such appeals from such final order whereby a contractor or subcontractor may be aggrieved by the imposition of the penalty hereinbefore provided such contractor or subcontractor may within six months after decision by such head of a department of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia file a claim in the Court of Claims, which shall have jurisdiction to hear and decide the matter in like manner as in other cases before said court.

Sec. 2. That nothing in this Act shall apply to contracts for transportation by land or water, or for the transmission of intelligence, or for the purchase of supplies by the Government, whether manufactured to conform to particular specifications or not, or for such materials or articles as may usually be bought in open market, except armor and armor plate, whether made to conform to particular specifications or not, or to the construction or repair of levees or revetments necessary for protection against floods or overflows on the navigable water of the United States: Provided, That all classes of work which have been, are now, or may hereafter be performed by the Government shall, when done by contract, by individuals, firms or corporations for or

on behalf of the United States, or any of the Territories or the District of Columbia, be performed in accordance with the terms and provisions of Section One of this Act. The President, by Executive order, may waive the provisions and stipulations in this Act as to any specific contract or contracts during time of war or a time when war is imminent, and until January first, nineteen hundred and fifteen, as to any contract or contracts entered into in connection with the construction of the Isthmian Canal. No penalties shall be imposed for any violation of such provision in such contract due to any extraordinary events or conditions of manufacture, or to any emergency caused by fire, famine, or flood, by danger to life or to property, or by other extraordinary event or condition on account of which the President shall subsequently declare the violation to have been excusable. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal or modify the Act entitled "An Act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia" being chapter three hundred and fifty-two of the laws of the Fifty-second Congress, approved August first, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as modified by the Acts of Congress approved February twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and six, and June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, or apply to contracts which have been or may be entered into under the provisions of appropriation Acts approved prior to the passage of this Act.

Sec. 3. That this Act shall become effective and be in force on and after January first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Passed the House of Representatives December 14, 1911.

Passed the Senate with amendments May 31, 1912.

Passed the House of Representatives as amended by the Senate June 5, 1912.

Approved and signed by the President June 19, 1912.

WIRELESS NIGHT AND DAY.

Washington, D. C.—A 24-hour a day vigil at wireless instruments will be required after July 1 on every kind of craft leaving an American port and carrying 100 persons, if the Hitchcock bill, passed by the senate today, is agreed to by the house.

The bill specifies that each vessel must have two operators, one of whom must be always on duty, and the wireless must be capable of sending messages 100 miles and receiving them from a like distance.

Official Journal of the
INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Published Monthly.

F. J. McNulty, Supervising Editor,
CHAS. P. FORD, Editor.
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

Executive Officers

International President - F. J. McNulty
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
International Secretary - Chas. P. Ford
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
International Treasurer - W. A. Hogan
50 East 59th St., New York City.
International Vice-President - G. M. Bugniazet
323 W. 12th St., New York, N. Y.
International Vice-President - James P. Noonan
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
International Vice-President - L. C. Grasser
2158 High St., Oakland, Cal.

International Executive Board

First District - G. W. Whitford
566 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Second District - F. L. Kelley
211 M St., Boston, Mass.
Third District - M. P. Gordon
Union Labor Temple, Pittsburg, Pa.
Fourth District - F. E. Dolan
100 Main St., Wheeling, W. Va.
Fifth District - Harvey W. Raven
7956 Constance Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Sixth District - Frank Swor
517 Hemphill St., Ft. Worth, Tex.
Seventh District - H. M. Scott
573 N. St. Louis St., Los Angeles, Cal.

11

Editor of The Worker:

June 11, 1912

Kindly publish the following in the next edition of the worker.

Would Alexander Russell an electrician age twenty-seven, formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland, who has been in this country two or three years, communicate with his father Thomas Russell, 1301 Madison St., Gary, Indiana, or with Brother J. W. Wagner, 685 Washington St., Gary, Ind., and oblige,

Thos. Beggs

Rec. Sec. L. U. No. 697

Editor Electrical Worker:

This is notice to the I. O.; that this local will take advantage of Article No. 14, Section No. 8 of the I. B. E. W. constitution, owing to strike at the Watson Flagg Co. shop in this city.

Fraternally yours,

Local 102, I. B. E. W.,

R. Sigler, Secretary.

WELCOME TO OUR FOLD.

The following local unions have recently established themselves with our Brotherhood. We sincerely welcome them to our fold and solicit their co-operation in our efforts to reunite the Electrical Workers of the country and to help us make our Brotherhood bigger, greater and more powerful than ever before:

5—Pittsburg, Pa.
8—Toledo, Ohio.
22—Omaha, Neb.
38—Cleveland, Ohio.
50—Belleville, Ill.
56—Erie, Pa.
60—San Antonio, Texas
64—Youngstown, Ohio
66—Houston, Texas.
69—Dallas, Texas.
72—Waco, Texas.
78—Atlanta, Ga.
82—Pittsfield, Mass.
96—Philadelphia, Pa.
100—Fresno, Calif.
104—Boston, Mass., sub local.
110—St. Paul, Minn.
115—Cleveland, Ohio.
116—Ft. Worth, Texas.
119—Rochester, N. Y.
121—Augusta, Ga.
133—Middletown, N. Y.
142—Boston, Mass.
146—Decatur, Ill.
152—Hillsboro, Ill.
168—Kankakee, Ill.
175—Chattanooga, Tenn.
177—Jacksonville, Fla.
246—Stubenville, Ohio
249—St. Catherine, Ont., Canada.
319—Pittsburg, Pa.
335—Ft. Worth, Texas.
336—Dayton, Ohio.
444—Carlinville, Ill.
474—Memphis, Tenn.
494—Milwaukee, Wis.
639—Port Arthur, Texas.
669—Salina, Kan.
715—Jefferson City, Mo.
716—Houston, Texas.
717—Boston, Mass.
718—Paducah, Ky.
719—Manchester, N. H.
720—Moberly, Mo.
721—Sherman, Texas.
722—New Haven, Conn.

TRAVELING CARDS.

Any member going to work in the jurisdiction of another local union must take with them his traveling card and deposit same in the local union in whose jurisdiction he is going to work, before starting the job. This is a duty that all members should perform, as it is very discouraging indeed to a local union which may be struggling along to exist, to have members from other local unions go to work in their jurisdiction in violation of our laws. The constitution expects no class of members in this respect. Every member is in duty bound to live up to it strictly.

LOCALS IN DIFFICULTY.

Local Unions in recognized difficulty, are not required to accept traveling cards, during said difficulty, or for ninety days after such difficulty is settled. Despite this law we find many of our members taking traveling cards into a local that is in difficulty and raise a great deal of noise when their cards are not accepted. Every difficulty is published in the worker, and the members, especially those desiring to travel, should keep in touch with the cities that are involved in difficulty. If they do this, there will be no chance of their being disappointed in depositing their traveling card, as they naturally will steer clear of local unions that are in trouble.

TRAVELING MEMBERS VOTING.

Any traveling member admitted to a Local Union is not entitled to vote on questions of agreements, trouble or wages until he has been six months a member of the local union. This law was put in our constitution for the protection of the home members of a local union, so that traveling members could not vote them into difficulty and then take a traveling card and leave them to fight out the battle themselves. Some members do not believe this is a good law, but we are of the opinion that it is very good and filled a long-felt want. Of course we know there are many members who travel that would not be guilty of trying to involve a local union in trouble, and such men may feel that the law is a hardship, but there are a great many that develop the fighting spirit, while traveling that are ready to go to the bat at the drop of the hat on the least pretension; in fact, their hat is always in the ring, and it is those men that the law was aimed at. All local unions should strictly enforce it.

NOTICE.

Any local union or member that does not receive prompt replies to their communications from our International office, or who does not receive the Worker regularly, when they have subscribed for same, nor who does not receive supplies that they have ordered, will favor us by notifying the International President's office at once.



OUR LABEL.

The above is a fac simile of our label. It was designed for me on switch boards, panel boards and other electrical apparatus. It is a metal label and is attached to the apparatus by means of two small machine screws. It is a metal label and is numbered and each local union is compelled to furnish the I. O. with a record as to where each label is used so that we can immediately tell by referring thereto, the name of the employer that received it. This is a protection against fraud being practised in its use.

The label has been endorsed by the Building Trades department, A. F. of L. We are going to have it made in sticker form for use on electrical fixtures, switches, sockets, small motors of every description conduct in fact all electrical apparatus and supplies that our members make, install, and maintain.

They will be supplied to our local unions at cost.

No employer can have the privilege of placing our label on his product unless he has signed a working agreement with our Brotherhood covering wages and working conditions. Our members should get busy and boost it at every opportunity.

BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT.

Washington—Since the re-affiliation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., there has been considerable activity in the issuance of charters by the department. During the past week the following charters have been issued. State Building Trades Council of Indiana and charters issued for local councils at Fargo, N. D., Jacksonville, Ill., Jefferson City, Mo., and Kankakee, Ill.



EDITORIAL



By F. J. McNULTY

OUR NEW INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY.

Brother Charles P. Ford, of Local Union No. 247, of Schenectady, New York, has been selected International Secretary of our Brotherhood to fill the unexpired term of Brother P. W. Collins, resigned

As he is well known throughout our jurisdiction as a tried and true trade unionist, ever ready to render his every effort to advance the interests of the Brotherhood and those he represented, an introduction to our membership is unnecessary.

He joined our Brotherhood when the Schenectady works of the General Electric Company was organized and immediately became active in the affairs of our Local Unions, and District Council of that city. He has represented Local Union No. 247 in the Salt Lake City, Louisville, Ky., Chicago, Ill., and Rochester, N. Y., conventions of our Brotherhood. He has been for a number of years chairman of the Grievance Committee of our Schenectady, N. Y., District Council.

He is respected by all that has had dealings with him for his honesty of purpose, fair-mindedness, and integrity, he has been steadfast and loyal to the cause of the Brotherhood and spurned an offer of bribery by representatives of those opposed to us, to desert our organization in its time of trouble.

He is fully capable and qualified to fill the office of International Secretary and it is the duty of all officers and members to assist him in the discharge of his official duties.

He assumes the duties of his office on July 15th.

THE MAN THAT MAKES MISTAKES.

If you are honest in your purpose, you need not fear or care what may be said about you. Try and do something today that is better than what you did yesterday, and keep on trying to do things each day. So long as your purpose is honest and right, the worst you can do is to make mistakes, to make a mistake is no crime and you need not feel ashamed when you make one. The greatest men that ever lived, made mistakes. The largest contributors to the history of our country, made mistakes. It is our duty to keep on trying to do things, and never mind our mistakes, they are mere incidents we will have to contend with so long as we play our part honestly in the great drama of life.

A man could do a thousand things correctly that are for the general good and never hear a word of praise about them, but just as soon as he makes a mistake it spreads like wildfire. The class of men who criticize your mistakes, never say a word about the many good things you may do, and they never try to do anything themselves worth doing, and that is where they make a mistake far greater than all the mistakes you may have made put together.

To get results, we must put forth effort, the more effort we put forth, the greater will be the results, and the amount of good resulting therefrom, will cause the mistakes you make sink into oblivion, and you will be successful and raise yourself in the estimation of your fellow workers, while the drones that criticize you will be forgotten, and drift on the sea of failure.

THE

INCOMPETENT. In every Local Union you will find some members that are always complaining because they cannot procure steady employment. Invariably those members have themselves to blame. As a rule they are not up-to-date mechanics, and make no effort to make themselves proficient. They are satisfied to run along in the rut they are in, living from hand to mouth, day in and day out, and the only time they can secure employment is when all the competent mechanics are employed—such employment only lasting until the employer can find proficient mechanics. When they are laid off they usually raise the cry that they are blacklisted on account of their activity in the affairs of their local union, and find fault with the local officers, business agent and the organization in general.

If such men would seek employment at work they can successfully do, they would be better off, those dependent on them would be better off, and our Brotherhood would be better off.

Our Brotherhood can and will protect any members that may be discriminated against or blacklisted on account of their trade union activities, but it cannot nor should not, and we hope never will undertake to fight the unjust cause of the incompetent mechanics.

OUR PRESS

SECRETARIES. We have repeatedly requested the Local Press Secretaries to send us a monthly news letter, but our requests have been ignored. We cannot do any more as our powers are not mandatory in the premises.

If those that criticize our Worker would insist that the Press Secretary of their respective locals send us a news letter monthly, instead of pounding the editor at every opportunity they would no doubt get the desired results.

It stands to reason we cannot publish local union news letters if we do not receive them, therefore criticizing the editor on that score is unfair.

See to it that such letters are sent to our office not later than the tenth day of each month and they will be published so long as they are not on political religious or personal questions.

Be loyal to your Union, pay your dues regularly, do an honest day's work for your employer, then you can call yourself a trades unionist without fear of contradiction.

Place yourself in the bosses' position and ask yourself honestly what you would do under the circumstances, before you arrive at the conclusion to condemn him.

Most of the knocks we receive about our official publication are from non-subscribers.

A member that pays his dues in advance is looking out for a rainy day.

We are still waiting for your subscription to The Worker.

Nobody loves a knocker.

THE SECEDER'S APPEAL**By F. J. McNULTY**

The appeal of the seceders from Judge Phillips' decision will not be heard until the fall term of the court, owing to the fact that the seceders did not supply the court with the transcript of the evidence submitted in the case. Had they done this, the appeal would have been heard and disposed of before the Circuit court closed for the summer. If ever there was an unmitigated falsifier, the editor of the scandalizer is one, and stands in a class by himself for misrepresenting facts and how long those that are following him will tolerate it we are at a loss to know. He states in the May issue of the scandalizer that our side has appealed the case, trying to make his followers believe that they were the victors, instead of our brotherhood. It would be very nice indeed for this individual and those that are connected with him in his dirty and villifying campaign, were we to allow them to appeal the case and let them get away with a thirteen thousand five hundred dollars that they secured through misrepresentation and fraud, and if forgery was not committed in that transaction we are very poor judges of what forgery is. We have not undertaken to criticise the court, for we are broad-minded enough to know that Judge Phillips rendered his decision as he believed right, and as his conscience dictated, but when the seceders appealed, we decided to carry up to the Circuit court the question of the thirteen thousand five hundred dollars, and we miss our guess badly if the responsibility for that money is not placed on the shoulders of those that received it. Its a dead sure guess that the bank is not going to stand the loss should the Circuit court decide that part in our favor, and those that received it naturally will be compelled to make it good.

We have kept our Worker free from dirt in the past, and intend to carry out that policy in the future, and we are pleased to state that it is looked upon with favor wherever it is sent, while the scandalizer finds its way to the wastebasket. We will not undertake to answer the scurrilous attacks the May scandalizer made upon our past International Secretary, Peter W. Collins, who is now working in another field, which has caused the leaders of the secession movement to sit up and take notice, as his new business will carry him to various parts of the country, where he will be in a position to show them up as the unprincipled, villifying individuals they are. Our Brother Collins is well able to cope with them successfully, and

has made them look like a "dirty deuce in a deck" every time he has met them in a meeting hall. It is unnecessary for us to defend him against their scurrilous attacks, for such attacks hurt no one, only themselves.

Did we desire to place ourselves in the same category with the secession leaders, we could easily do so, for printers' ink is very cheap. But rather than carry the reputation that these ingrates to the organized electrical workers of the country have, we would not hesitate to do the Rip Van Winkle act, go up to the Catskill mountains, and sleep there for twenty years, if that were possible, so that when we woke up, we could not be recognized by even our own family.

All the world loves a fighter who is clean and open and above board, with his attacks, and the harder he fights the more friends he makes and the greater is he respected, but the individuals that pass a man daily on the street and then hides himself behind locked doors and resorts to untruthful, villifying, scandalous writings, is despised by all and has no more manhood in his makeup than the hound dog we read so much of in the press of today. We know that they dare not meet us as men in the public highway and open their mouths in disrespect to us. This demonstrates their lack of manhood, principle and honor.

They have had four years to make good on a single accusation they have made, and have failed in every particular. Their own and those that believed them at the beginning have decided that they are foreflushers of the first water; that is demonstrated by the number of desertions that is occurring in their ranks daily. Of course they are in the business for all that they can get out of it, and will continue to remain in it so long as the electrical workers will dig down in their jeans and contribute to them, but if they or those who are following them think for a moment that they are going to ever "get our brotherhood to compromise" the principle involved with them, they are greatly mistaken. We have fought the battle for principle for four long years, and we will continue to fight it until the finish, and all the villifying and scurrilous literature and scandalizers that their combined efforts can circulate is not going to influence our brotherhood from fighting the issues to the bitter end. We intend to pay no more attention to them in our Worker; will allow them to rave on, until the noose that they have put around their own necks shuts off their wind.



Reports of Officers .. and Organizers ..



Oakland, Calif., July 15, 1912.
Editor Electrical Worker,
Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Bro.:

The Building Trades in Los Angeles are at the present time involved in a difficulty with the Building Trades' employers for recognition of the respective organization, and we take this means of notifying our members, throughout the country, not to pay any attention to the alluring advertisements, that are being printed in various papers all over the country, requesting mechanics to come to Los Angeles, as there are 60 per cent of the Building Trades' mechanics idle at the present time, so you see that there is little chance for an outsider—they can only be as strike breakers.

The conditions of the Building Trades in Los Angeles have been deplorable for a long time, and the trades have determined to make a united effort to better them, soliciting the co-operation of our fellow trade unionists all over the country.

If you know any mechanics that are contemplating coming to Los Angeles at the present time, advise them not to come until such times as the difficulty is settled and conditions become normal.

Employers are sending pamphlets all over calling attention to the opportunities that are available for mechanics of all callings in Los Angeles, that even in normal times the demand is not equal to the supply, with the result that our conditions are poor and wages low. Do not pay any attention to the stories you may hear that it is the intention of the trades of all mechanics in southern California to keep outsiders away from there as it is absolutely false, as they are always willing and ready to extend the hand of good fellowship and friendship to their fellow trade unionists, who may come there, but we implore all to assist us at this time by remaining away until our troubles are adjudicated.

Fraternally,

L. C. Grasser.

Detroit, Mich., July 10, 1912.
Editor Electrical Worker:

Light is surely and unmistakably breaking upon the mysterious, treacherous and well-defined plans of those bent upon the complete wrecking of our brotherhood four years ago.

The foregoing statement is probably best evidenced by the return of many locals to the brotherhood since the facts bearing upon our International controversy were exposed in the Cleveland trial and an unquestionably fair and honest decision was rendered in favor of the brotherhood.

Where the facts can be laid before the rank and file of the secession movement they are quick to see where the bogus St. Louis convention in '08 was the cause of the division and many are free to acknowledge that a very grave and serious mistake was made.

On several occasions, we have been denied the floor at 18's meetings, largely if not entirely, through the efforts of one Oliver Meyers to keep us out. He feels the ground slipping and he well knows what it means if we get the opportunity to give the members the facts.

At a recent meeting I was informed by a committee of 18 that I could not have the floor, but that they would hold a special meeting any time I would set and both sides could then be fully heard; that they would want forty-eight hours' notice in which to notify their members.

I set earnestly to work to get representatives of our side and early the morning of the 8th I notified the representatives of 18 of my desire to meet them on the following Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday nights.

These dates were well within the time specified in which the members might be notified, but this is the third day, Wednesday, and no date has been given me.

There seems to be a wonderful bad influence at work upon the members of 18 serving well this purpose of keeping them astray, alone and in the dark.

Fraternally yours,

E. G. Smith, I. O.

Editor Electrical Worker:

It is significant to note the number of locals that have grown tired of the Buncombe handed out by the secession leaders and have joined the real brotherhood, even Mr. Reid's plea about being in debt and urging that they all stick until it was paid did not stop them from coming where they can get some protection and can rely on the promises made them.

They are beginning to wonder how Mr. Reid got in debt if he had anywhere from 80 to 90 per cent of the brotherhood he claimed they had paying per capita tax

to his office they figure and rightly so that one of two things must be true either there is a very bad business policy being pursued by Mr. Reid and his colleagues, or that Mr Reid simply lied when he claimed anything like 80 per cent of the Electrical Workers paying to his office.

They see no convention expenses paid, no death benefit fund accumulated, and still in debt, and they now are asking, "What has become of the money that the 80 per cent you claimed paid in? Did you tell us the truth when you claimed 80 per cent?"

What promise made to us by yourself Mr. Reid, has ever been fulfilled?

Where are the affiliations you promised us? Where is the support, you said we would receive? Where is the victory in the courts, you said would be ours when the suits were finally tried?

Why did you not comply with the wishes of the convention and hasten a trial of the suits instead of getting all the delay possible?

Why did you not attempt to bring about an amalgamation as soon as the decision was rendered instead of spending our time and money in a hopeless appeal?

If you have deceived us in the past and made false promises to us to keep us with you, can we rely on anything you may tell us in the future?

Is the appeal a bonefide one that you hope to win, or is it only another means of gaining time for yourself and colleagues in office?

Is it your wisdom or your honesty that has been at fault in forming this split in the organization and you find yourself unable to get a decision or support anywhere?"

One of two things are true. Either Mr. Reid and his colleagues were honest in their intent when they formed, the dual organization and their judgment was of the very poorest kind, or, they were wise enough and their judgment good, but were actuated by sordid motives of a mercenary character.

Those questions have been asked by a large number of locals and as no satisfactory answer was found for them, they (the locals) affiliated themselves with the original brotherhood.

More than forty locals have joined us since last March and at the rate they are coming over there will be few locals left to Mr Reid and his followers when his hopeless appeal finally is heard in October.

Mr. Reid pleaded "unpreparedness" and got more time from the courts or the entire matter of appeal would have been settled in May.

Guessing contest now open: (1st.) What will Reid & Co. promise their mem-

bership when their appeal is decided against them; (2nd), what excuse is left for them to make to hold their followers.

J. P. Noonan.

COST OF ELECTRICITY MAY BE REDUCED.

By Jonathan Winfield.

Growing interest is manifested in the utilization of water power as a means of obtaining cheap electricity in the United States. According to information compiled by the department of commerce and labor, electricity generated by private concerns in the United States is 50 per cent higher than the cost of the same material abroad. It is also stated that the manufacture of electricity in the United States has not followed the cheapest manner of providing electricity.

From a document procured from the United States senate the information is contained that nearly all foreign countries developed water power as a means of producing electricity to a marked degree of perfection. In France, Germany, Austria, England and other foreign countries private concerns are giving grants of franchises under government control and regulation producing electricity at a minimum cost.

Water power developments in this country are of two classes. Those controlled and operated by the state and those controlled and operated by private interests. Of the power increase for the year 70,000 horsepower was made available by plants privately owned and 10,000 by the Trollhattan plant, owned by the state.

The private activities of Sweden, which holds the European record for water power with an aggregate of 640,000 horsepower, found their field chiefly in Southern and Central Sweden. The height of the falls utilized varied from 7 feet to 243 feet, but they were as a rule less than 49.21 feet in height. So far as is known, the dams were in all cases built by Swedish firms and the machinery furnished by Swedish manufacturers.

Of the new Swedish plants completed during the year the largest is that at Mackfjard, utilizing the waterfall known as Stopforsana and developing 20,000 horsepower from a fall of 75 feet. The power is used for iron works and the installation is owned by Vasterdalafvens Kraft Aktiebolag. The next largest is that at Forshult, developing 10,500 horsepower from a fall of 43 feet. This power is used for iron works and the plant is owned by Uddeholms Aktiebolag of Uddeholm, Sweden.

Sweden's Rebuilt Plants.

Of the rebuilt Swedish plants the larg-

est is the municipal plant at Skelleftea, located at Finforsen, and developing 5,650 horsepower from a fall of 66 feet. The second is that at Domnarfvet, developing 4,700 horsepower from a fall of 20 feet and furnishing power to the iron works at Stora Kopparbergs Aktiebolag, by which it is owned. This concern is installing an electrical blast furnace for the production of pig iron in addition to its other large activities. The third in size is the property of Sydsvenska Kraft Aktiebolag, and is located at Ofre Knard. The power amounting to 3,000 horsepower is produced from a fall of 32 feet and is sold for general distribution.

Incomplete private plants both new and those undergoing extensive repairs and reconstruction, represented at the close of the year a total of about 25,000 horsepower as compared with over 67,000 horsepower under way at the close of 1910. Practically all of this is represented by two new installations, one to develop 17,000 horsepower and the other 4,600. The largest is at Ljunafor and is owned by Stockholms Superfosfabriks Aktiebolag of Stockholm, manufacturers of superphosphates and other fertilizers. The fall is 128 feet. The power is to be used in the manufacture of calcium cyanide.

The uses to which the power was put both by private and state power plants were Municipal, 13 plants; iron work, 12; mechanical wood pulp mills, 8; paper mills, 7; textile mills, 5; and chemical works, 1. The government work completed at the end of the year consisted of the addition of 10,000 horsepower at the already existing plant at Trollhattan.

The total possible horsepower to be found in the streams of Sweden in such shape that it might be utilized is variously estimated at from two millions to nine millions, and it probably approximates four millions. The unfortunate feature is that so large a proportion of this undeveloped natural wealth is located in the north and in parts of the country where it is difficult to utilize it to advantage. With the improvement in transmission methods, however, this obstacle may in time become less important.

Its Many Uses.

In addition to its general uses for operating machinery and street cars and for lighting, electricity is used in Sweden in rolling mills, mine hoists, mine drills, magnetic ore separators, the electrochemical industries and the smelting of steel. Lately it has been used for the reduction of ore to pig iron. The large quantities available have led to its use for the operation of agricultural ma-

chinery, thrashing machines, etc., and it is proposed now to utilize the consumption throughout the 24 hours in cities by selling power at very low rates during the hours when the load is low, so that it may be introduced into the household for heating and cooking, and other domestic purposes for which under ordinary rates it is too expensive for general use. The transmission of power from Trollhattan to Copenhagen has been proposed and is still under consideration.

It is pointed out that Sweden is one of the few countries in Europe that has just awakened to the great possibility of her natural resources in this respect and that consequently the rapid growth of her industries, created through the influence of her water power, has been the most remarkable in the world.


Private Ownership a Barrier.

The United States, it is pointed out, has just begun to awaken to the possibilities of her water power, particularly in the West. Here, according to information received through senatorial investigation, water power sites have been gobbled up by land speculators and very little improvement has started in comparison to the great number of sites held by private owners. This, it is claimed, has retarded the natural development of the West, making both electricity and irrigation a very costly commodity.

Suggestions, however, have been made to the senate committee that has undertaken a thorough study of the situation and in the near future it is expected the United States will not only lead the various countries in the world in horsepower generated, but in the number of individual plants in operation.—Southern Electrician.

ACCEPTING TRAVELING CARDS.

Any member who has been in continuous good standing for five years in the brotherhood, can transfer his membership from one local to another, even though it be to a local of a different branch of our trade, without any charge as to difference of initiation fee. If a member transfers to a local of another branch of our trade, he is required to take a practical examination, but no fees shall be charged him whatsoever. If a member transfers from one local union to another of the same branch of our trade, and has been five years in continuous membership, he cannot be charged the difference in initiation fee. These laws should be adhered to by all local unions, and no member entitled to transfer should be kept out for a single day when he has complied with the law.



American Federation .. of Labor News ..



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BILL.

Washington—On Wednesday, July 10, Chairman Wilson of the House Labor committee called up for discussion the Department of Labor bill, which had been reported out of the Labor committee some time ago, the committee unanimously recommending that it pass. Almost the entire session was devoted to the consideration of the bill, and numerous amendments were submitted and accepted by Chairman Wilson, who had charge of the bill during the debate. The bill provides, as its name implies, for a department of labor, with a secretary at its head who shall be a member of the president's cabinet, power being conferred on this official to use the good offices of the department in industrial disputes. Mediation and conciliation between employer and employee is one of the distinctive features of the measure. It is expected that a vote will be had on the next calendar Wednesday, July 17. No opposition to the bill has thus far been had, and it will likely pass the house by an unanimous vote.

EIGHT-HOUR CLAUSE STICKS.

Washington—During the consideration of the naval appropriation bill in the house the Hughes eight-hour bill was inserted as an amendment for the reason that while the house had passed the eight-hour bill the senate had not yet taken action. In order that the senate might be compelled to act upon this legislation it was incorporated in the naval appropriation bill as an amendment. The senate finally concurred in, with slight amendments, with the Hughes eight-hour bill, and it has been signed by the president. However, the Hughes eight-hour bill does not become effective until January 1, 1913. In the consideration of the naval appropriation bill in the senate an effort was made to eliminate the eight-hour amendment on the plea that the eight-hour day was already established by law. It was contended by the friends of the eight-hour amendment that its effect was to make the eight-hour provision effective, so far as naval construction was concerned immediately, and that if it was stricken out contracts could be entered into prior to January 1, 1913, which would not extend the provisions of the eight-hour law to contractors and

sub-contractors, on this naval appropriation bill, and which is a salient feature of the eight-hour law that goes into effect in 1913. An amendment was finally adopted that carries the eight-hour law into effect immediately on all contracts provided for in the naval appropriation bill. The amendment follows: "That the provisions of the act of congress entitled 'an act limiting the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States, or for any territory, or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes,' approved June 19, 1912, shall be in force as to all contracts made under this act from and after its passage."

COMPENSATION ACT LAUDED.

Seattle, Wash.—Eight months' administration of the workmen's compensation act adopted by the last state legislature has been completed. The total number of firms listed and assessed is 5,200; employees listed and protected, 125,000. There has been paid into the fund from assessments, \$640,951.30. The number of claims allowed totals 4,525, while to meet these claims \$216,435.21 has been expended. The expense of administration is 11 per cent, but will undoubtedly be reduced, as the initial cost of inaugurating the act will not have to be met again. The expense incurred in administering the law does not come from the fund paid in by the employers, but is taken from the general fund of the state derived from general taxation.

LABOR SUNDAY.

Washington—Labor Sunday was first instituted by the Presbyterian Bureau of Social service seven years ago, the Rev. Charles Stelzle being the originating factor. This bureau has been merged into the Federal Council commission on the Church and Social service. The American Federation of Labor has given its endorsement to the observance of Labor Sunday. This year the Federal Council commission is making a systematic effort to have Labor Sunday generally observed in all churches throughout the country, and is sending out literature, explanatory in character, and urging pastors to feature this day. Suggestions are offered as to the methods to be employed in securing a good attendance of union men and

women, as well as the unorganized. It is also further suggested that in all labor Sunday sermons the subject be "One Day's Rest in Seven For All Workers," with an offer to supply appropriate literature on this theme. Charles S. MacFarland, Secretary of the commission, 1611 Clarendon building, 215 Fourth avenue, New York, can be communicated with if any further information is desired. Labor Sunday falls on September 1 this year.

MERITORIOUS AND UNIONLIKE.

Portland, Ore.—No greater tribute can be paid to the organized labor movement than to recount its meritorious and self-sacrificing deeds. In this city only recently an incident occurred that shows not only fidelity to principle, but plainly emphasizes the altruistic spirit pervading the membership of our unions. Several years ago Mrs. Eva Shaffer was left a widow with five children to support. She was without means, and was compelled to exercise the most rigid economy to support her children and keep them in school. With commendable persistence she struggled on, but, as misfortune seldom confines its operations to any prescribed area, the brave woman was met with further reverses. Her little home was destroyed by fire, thus making her struggle doubly hard. But the Good Samaritan did not fail to put in an appearance this time. The carpenters' local union took immediate action and secured donations of lumber from the lumber yards and a number of union carpenters volunteered to rebuild the little home, which has been completed, and without cost to the unfortunate widow. It is deeds of this character that make for the imperishability of the unions of labor.

KNOCKS OUT 8-HOUR CLAUSE.

Washington.—While the naval appropriation bill was under consideration in the senate on July 5 Senator Perkins of California submitted an amendment to strike out the provision, "that the coal shall be mined by labor that is employed at not exceeding eight hours per day," which was inserted and passed by the house. This refers to coal purchased by the government to operate its vessels. The senate concurred in the amendment of Senator Perkins and the provision was struck out. It was asserted by Senators Perkins and Lodge that it would be impossible for the navy department to get "eight-hour" coal for a considerable length of time. Another objection was that coal was mined and paid for by the ton. The bill now goes to a conference committee. Whether the opponents of the

eight-hour clause can sustain their position before the conference committee is a matter of conjecture, for undoubtedly it is possible to procure immense quantities of coal that is mined by laborers employed eight hours per day.

DEFECTIVE RAILS CAUSE WRECK.

Washington.—Experts connected with the Interstate Commerce commission have for many months been conducting an investigation for the purpose of securing data relative to defective railroad rails. From information gathered it is shown that during November and December, 1911, and January, 1912, there were 2,760 accidents attributable to rail failures, and of this number 936 occurred as the result of defective rails. The defects in the rails are due to the process of manufacture, and H. W. Belnap, chief inspector of safety appliances of the Interstate Commerce commission, states that "present specifications and tests of rails, in so far as the detection of longitudinal seams is concerned appear to be inadequate. It would seem to be time that some definite action be taken toward eliminating this source of danger and securing structurally sound rails."

PAPER MAKERS' STRIKE.

Washington.—After several conference held between the representatives of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the management of a number of paper mills in Kalamazoo, Mich., in which the paper makers sought to secure the eight-hour day, the manufacturers refused to concede and a strike is in progress. The mills affected are the Kalamazoo Paper company, Bryant Paper company, King Paper company and the Monarch Paper company. About 500 men are directly affected, but it means the closing down of the mills, involving some 2,800 employees. A large number of paper mills have been operating under the eight-hour day for a long time, and within the past few months a large number of mills in the east have changed to the three-four or eight-hour work day. As a competitive proposition it is difficult to see why the Kalamazoo mills cannot also go to the eight-hour day. The contest will be vigorously prosecuted by the paper makers.

JOIN REGULAR ORGANIZATION.

Washington.—The Industrial Weekly, published at Syracuse, N. Y., prints this item: "The Syracuse local of Electrical Workers, which when the split between President McNulty and Vice President Reid came, were with the Reid faction and thereby outlawed themselves with

the general labor movement (because the A. F. of L. forbid the recognition of the Reid faction), has returned to the fold again by its decision at its last meeting to use the old McNulty charter. This is very pleasing to the local labor men, who never felt quite disposed to fight the local boys of No 43, believing that in time they would again become regular. Thus the local atmosphere in labor's realms has been somewhat clarified, for there is nothing so damaging to the labor movement as those internal dissensions."

Washington.—The telegraphic news coming from Los Angeles reporting instances in the Darrow trial, indicates that the legal department of the government and the attorneys prosecuting Mr. Darrow are still in search of some "pin dot" upon which to draw President Gompers into the controversy. Every opportunity has been afforded the attorney general and all his assistants to secure information at the Federation headquarters and elsewhere, and notwithstanding the fact that the department has openly exonerated the officials of the American Federation of Labor, there is still an effort being made to connect them with some circumstance which might be twisted into a semblance of connection with an unlawful act. The Federation welcomes all the probes the department desires to institute and when it gets through it will have the satisfaction of knowing that no official of the American Federation of Labor had any knowledge of any wrongful act having been committed by any one in the famous dynamiting cases.

GRANTED HALF HOLIDAY.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The Electrical Workers of this city have been granted the Saturday half holiday voluntarily by their employers. There has been no change in the wage rate, the men receiving the same wage for 44 hours, as formerly for 48 hours per week.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Washington.—The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, operating under the Department of Commerce and Labor, has just issued its April immigration bulletin. As noted in the Weekly News Letter, in commenting on the March bulletin, the Southern Italians headed the list numerically. The April bulletin gives the Southern Italians a still greater lead in numbers, and it would appear from the number of Southern Italians coming to this country that should this same ratio be kept up dur-

ing the year about 100,000 will be the total. The following is a partial list of foreign immigrants admitted during April: Southern Italians, 18,613; Polish, 10,150; German, 7,238; Irish, 5,604; English, 5,128; Greek, 5,047; Russian, 4,604; Scandinavian, 3,873; Croatian and Slovenian, 3,711; Northern Italians, 3,599; Hebrew, 2,997. The remaining number of immigrants comprise 28 different nationalities. The total immigration for the month of April is 99,839. During this period there were 1,964 aliens debarred. Of this number 985 were debarred because of a likelihood of their becoming a public charge, and 215 were debarred as contract laborers. During this same period also emigrant aliens departed from this country to the number of 18,088.

NEW LABOR TEMPLE.

San Francisco—Architects have completed plans for the new labor temple to be erected at a cost of about \$100,000 at 16th and Capp Streets and construction work will shortly be commenced. The new labor temple will be a five story, fire proof building fitted up with all modern improvements and will afford ample accommodations for all unions affiliated to the San Francisco Labor Council.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS.

Washington—At the recent international convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, action was taken looking toward the inauguration of a vigorous campaign of organization among the commercial telegraphers. Another important matter acted upon was the action taken to co-operate with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with a view to organizing the telephone operators. In the election of officers S. J. Konenkamp of Pittsburgh was re-elected president; John A. Holmes of Winnipeg, vice-president; and Wesley Russell of Chicago re-elected secretary-treasurer.

RIGHT OF UNION SUSTAINED.

St. Louis—A case involving the right of unions to execute their law was taken to the courts in Tacoma, Wash., recently. A member of the local union of American Federation of Musicians began legal proceedings to compel his reinstatement in the local union without a corresponding compliance with laws in force in the local union. The court before which the case was brought dismissed the petition, thus sustaining the local union in its position of insisting in the enforcement of its laws.



Correspondence



Editor Electrical Worker:

We note that the secession leaders are boasting of their Chicago Local (?) No 376 and their receipts from it.

They apparently held up their receipts so as to publish them in a lump sum trying to show that they had a foothold in Chicago.

If they are sharing in the profits of the Auxiliary Detective Agency they are welcome to all they can get after Sullivan, Carmody & Co. get theirs.

The facts in the case are that after Carmody, Finneran & Co. were repudiated by our convention in Rochester they joined forces with one Harry Sullivan, who was expelled from Local No. 134 for alleged connection with Hostile Labor Detective Agency. And they offered to make Local No. 376 a profitable thing to the employers and to break up Local No. 134 with it as well as to give Reid-Murphy & Co. the foothold they were seeking in Chicago.

The combination (a good one for its purpose) finally convinced Nichols, the business agent of No. 376 that it would be a grand thing for them in a financial way to offer the unfair employers of Chicago a certain brand of union man at his own price and under his own conditions. They are very few and far between in Chicago. You cannot find them with a microscope and we will keep them that way.

A. L. B.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I think a few lines from Local No. 713, the infant organization of the I. B. E. W. in Chicago, would not be amiss at this time, especially as the "infant," has shown by its wonderful growth and development that it intends from now on to be classed with the grown-ups.

The circumstances surrounding the birth of No. 713 were such that it was highly essential that the infant be blessed with a rugged constitution, and that such was the case has been amply demonstrated by the fact that this local, scarcely seven months old, and having been engaged in a fight from the very moment of its birth, now finds itself in a position to hold its own against any and all comers.

When Local 713 was installed in Chicago last November a great many of the "wise ones" wished us well, but it was easy to be seen that they were pessimistic as to our ability to survive the storm. Right here I wish to state that

the members of this local, to a man, deeply appreciate the many kindnesses and acts of encouragement extended toward us by our sister locals of this city, especially Locals No. 134 and No. 9, whose officers and members were always "on the job" when needed.

The seceding Local No. 376, is now but a recollection, and not even a fond one at that. The atmosphere-distributing "business manager" of that misguided organization still claims to have a monopoly of all the electrical work being done in the Chicago district; but, so far I have not noticed any very great exodus of union electrical workers on that account. In fact, with the exception of one fairly big job, the wiring of the muskrat mounds in the marshes of the Calumet region—I don't think he has much on hand at the present time.

With best wishes, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

Philip J. McGinn.

Local No. 713.

ST. LOUIS SITUATION CLEARED UP.

After more than three years of battle in the birthplace of the Brotherhood, the folly of secession is recognized and the membership of Local No. 1 are once more united.

The struggle for supremacy in St. Louis, Mo., between the Locals No. 1 will long be remembered by the membership there, and will no doubt serve as a guide post in the future to warn all against disregarding the laws and taking for granted statements made by those who wish to make trouble.

The trouble between the affiliated Electrical Workers and the unaffiliated was remarkable for one thing at least, while the fight was a strenuous one, there was an absence of personal bitterness that was gratifying. Except in a few instances the men, while fighting each for his side, remained personally friendly.

Some time ago the proposition made to all local unions by our Executive Board was taken up by them and discussed at length but the peculiar conditions existing there made the most of their membership want added assurance.

Finally committees from both local unions got together and discussed the situation thoroughly with the result that a proposition was submitted to the opposition by our local union embodying all of the things they requested, and the ful-

fulfillment of the conditions was guaranteed by international office under seal thereof by the writer.

The communication to local is as follows:

Springfield, Ill., June 18, 1912.

Committee Local Union No. 1, Mr. Thomas Callahan, Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:

In connection with the enclosed proposition adopted by the Executive Board in session April 11, 1912, I beg to add the following as agreed upon by the joint committee that all members shall be accredited with membership from the time of initiation in the brotherhood, provided that standing in the brotherhood has been continuous; or, with the full time of continuous membership; and shall be eligible to election as delegate to any International convention that may be held during his continued membership in the local unions, and shall be entitled to a seat in convention if elected as delegate. That the local shall assume legitimate debts incurred by Local No. 1, same to be liquidated at the earliest time possible. That in cases where members, or former members, owe just debts to the local union such debts are to be collected in the manner that is deemed best by the local union. That all members shall be placed in good standing and entitled to benefits immediately upon payment of sufficient dues, to place the card now held by them in good standing, this to include current month's dues.

With the understanding that this has been the agreement reached by committee and that such terms are acceptable to the committees appointed, and hoping it will be the means of bringing about unity in the Electrical craft in your city, I am endorsing same for International Brotherhood as a guaranty of the fulfillment of conditions mentioned herein.

Yours fraternally,

Jas. P. Noonan,

International Vice-President.

All will agree that every assurance of fair play was given by our local there and a sincere desire manifest to heal the breach.

Yet a few of the members prominent in the secession movement by misrepresenting the fact and knowingly misconstruing the proposition had the local vote to refuse to get together even though all of the things their committee requested were offered. This subtle underground influence did not last, however, and since that time all but a few of their members have enrolled in our local. Our local has now a strictly union shop agreement signed up with all but one contractor in the city, the Contractors' Association signing up as a body. It is necessary to carry a recognized Electrical

Workers' card to work at wiring in St. Louis. With a reunited local and a good building year to look forward to St. Louis will soon resume her place on the union map as a strictly up-to-date union town and the experience of this fight will be of inestimable value to the membership in the future.

It is to the everlasting credit of the members of old Local No. 1 that the great majority of them believed in making a clean fight. And proved it early in the secession trouble by refusing to furnish men when called upon to do so by some of the secession leaders to take the places of our men on strike in Gary, Ind.

It will long be remembered by all concerned that they voted to send a letter of censure to the man who asked them to send the men to act as strikebreakers.

A clean fight leaves no rancor in the breasts of true men, and all the old boys in St. Louis will again be found fighting shoulder to shoulder to get and keep conditions. And showing the younger element the way to success.

J. P. Noonan.

Memphis, Tenn., July 6, 1912.

Just a few lines to let the Brotherhood in general know that we have a local in Memphis. Up to the first of May, 1912, when we voted to affiliate with the McNulty-Collins faction of Electrical Workers, it is useless to state any happenings in Memphis, as they were not worth mention, as all the boys had lost all interest in the local, and things looked very bad. But in the latter part of April we changed our affiliations and put a business agent in the field, with an open charter for sixty days with the result we organized 58 new members in that time besides signing up 13 electrical contractors who agreed not to use anything but union men. We will have a membership of 98 members when the balance of these men who have applications in before the union become members and we expect to initiate them all on July 11-12. We have had the following list published of electrical contractors who are fair and we have instructed our business agent to take said list before the managers of every business house in Memphis, asking them to give their work to fair contractors. And we expect good results from this list.

NOTICE.

The following Electrical Contractors Work Nothing but Union Men and Should Receive Your Patronage.

Lytle Electric Co., Monroe and Second St. Phone Main 2234.

McCrory Electric Co., 2807 Madison Ave. Memphis Phone 6151, Cumb. Hem. 972.

Southern Heating Co., 239 Jefferson St. Memphis Phone 570, Cumb, Main 1631.

H. G. Ford Elec. Contractor, 1184 Azalia. Phone, Walnut 374.

Bluff City Electric Co., 28 S. Second St. Both Phones 1125.

Electric Novelty Co., 125 Monroe Ave. Both Phones 1053.

Wagner-Wolfe Electric Co., 111 Adams. Both Phones 1807.

A. J. Hild Elec. Contractor, 878 Looney. Memphis Phone 2784.

J. C. Nichel, 221 Poplar Ave. Cumb. Phone Main 802, Night 3341-A.

Gray Bros., Electric Contractors, 28 S. Second. Both Phones 1455.

Lew Tisdale Co., 14 North Third St. Electric Fixtures only. Both Phones 1291.

J. A. Bailey & Co., 70 South Second. Electric Fixtures only. Both Phones 493.

J. Oliver Electric Co., 244 S. Front St. Phone Main 3356.

If any other contractor claims to you that he is using Union Men call up the business agent of Electrical Workers' Union at Italian Hall.

Phone Memphis 1293 and find out if same is true.. Hours, 12:00 noon, to 1:00 p. m.

We are also making a great effort to organize a Building Trades Council in Memphis and I think in the near future we will have a good Building Trades Council. We have also been able to get some good write-ups in the press, and if things continue for 90 days as they have for the last sixty days we will be able to make Memphis a closed town in regards to the wiremen. All wiremen are working at present, but no demand for men. In regards to the linemen we expect to open our charter during the month of August for the benefit of the linemen only as I haven't had time to get among them during the time our charter was open. The Bell Telegraph and Telephone Co. has taken over the Cumberland Telegraph and Telephone Co. now and the company themselves are getting rid of the negro linemen and the time is now ripe to organize the linemen. And from the way the linemen talk that I have seen while I have been in the field as business agent, I think by opening our charter for August we will be able to organize very nearly all of their men.

Hoping that these few lines find space in our Electrical Worker, I remain,

Your fraternally,

C. D. Pierce,

Press Secretary and Business Agent.
Local Union No. 474, I. B. E. W.

Roswell, N. M., May 14, 1912.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I am a long ways from old Illinois, of course not as far as one could be, but

it seems a long ways because everything here is so different, of course things on farther southwest are better, but I want to tell you of conditions here in New Mexico as it may save some of you who might ever think of coming down this way.

There is nothing doing here or in Oklahoma in the labor line. Oklahoma is so dead that I don't believe they will ever come out of it again. There are very few towns that there is anything at all stirring in.

But I want to tell you of the country. We made a jump from Oklahoma City to Roswell, N. M., which is 485 miles. I was in Oklahoma two weeks in four of the best towns of the state, and even the best does not amount to much at present. They have had too much of a boom and now they have to stop and let the rest of the world catch up with them. It was raining and hailing about all of the two weeks and the railroad's were washed out everywhere. I left Oklahoma City on Sunday morning on my way to Roswell, our railroad fare for 485 miles one way was \$15.85. Can you imagine such a hold-up?

After we left Oklahoma City, the country seemed pretty good except that everything had been drowned out, when we got out some 100-mile the country became very flat except for a little gulley now and then, we were in the cattle country of Texas. The only thing to be seen on either side of the railroad was pasture, and every once in a while a little shack of a house around on the prairie. I could even see some of the old wagon tracks of the old settlers who came out here in the early days, they ran way across the field as far as one could see. We got up close to Amarillo, Texas, and the land became very flat and looked pretty good, this land or rather the soil, all the way was red almost the color of blood. The people say the soil is good, but it doesn't look like it because there is very little of it under cultivation. We arrived in Amarillo and stopped all night there, the next morning we left for New Mexico, everything looked pretty good, until we got out some 50 or 60-mile and then things began. The soil becomes very sandy still of the red color, the towns were very few and very small, there was not a tree in sight except some few fruit trees. There was hardly ever a fence to be seen, and between the towns not a house, except some little shack that some poor devil had built to hold down a claim and afterwards deserted because he could not exist on the homestead, let alone live.

The first thing that attracted my particular attention was a small orchard along close to the track, the trees were some 8 or 10 feet high and the wind had blown the sand into the orchard and

around the trees and completely covered the trees except for about 18 inches or 2 feet of the top sticking out of the sand, can you imagine raising anything in such a place? Every 15 or 20 miles I would see some poor fellow working in a little patch of plowed ground, trying to raise something to live on through the winter, only to be covered with sand as soon as the weather gets hot and the wind begins to blow. All along the track there were claims which had been filed on and after the people had tried to live on them for awhile they would pick up everything and leave the place to keep from starving because they could not exist.

About the only thing that I saw after we got into New Mexico that looked contented was Jack rabbits and believe me there are plenty of them. I counted 14 within 2 or 3 inches and the Lord only knows how many there were in the immediate vicinity which I didn't see, about the only thing that was growing was some kind of a weed which they called Bear grass.

Pretty soon we came to a rocky country and I saw as many as ten or fourteen dead cows lying around on the rock within as many miles.

This land they call jip land and they make cement out of it. We stopped at a place where they make acme cement. Pretty soon we came to a river, which they call the Pecos river, the banks are about 2 miles apart, but the stream was only about 20 feet wide and seemed to be about 3 inches deep, the water in this river was also red. This was the only stream which I saw between Amarillo and Roswell, 212 miles, there didn't seem to be a thing growing anywhere all the way except a few bunches of grass and some dope that they call soap weed. Soap weed is gathered and they manufacture scrub brushes and that kind of things from it. Some people say that this land is all right if they had water, but they have to go down 300 feet to get water and it is almost impossible to pump the water that distance.

This land can be filed on and a man can get 320 acres for \$16.00, but one has to live on it three or five years before they get a deed to it, and that is a long time to go without eat or drink, and then another thing there is nothing to burn to keep one warm in winter.

After we crossed this river, we ran down the valley some 10 or 12 miles and all of a sudden everything began to change. It looked just like one was holding two pictures, one in each hand, one of a prosperous Illinois farm and the other of a Lord forsaken place where no one lives and the dogs bark at strangers. First looking at one and then the other,

there seemed to be a straight line between the two inches.

Then I began to see what caused the difference. I could see irrigation ditches all around everywhere fed from artesian wells. These wells are about 800 feet deep and cost from \$2,000.00 to \$4,000.00 each, so a fellow with a limited amount of money hasn't got much of a chance even at that.

Well we were in Roswell in a few minutes and when we arrived it was raining. A friend met me at the station and in the conversation which followed he told me that it was the first drop of rain that had fell in Roswell since last August. It is cold and damp today, the cold is caused on account of the high altitude. There are a lot of pretty things to look at around here, but that is about all that they are good for.

Roswell is a pretty, good, little town, but my advice to anyone is to stay away from this country. One acre of good old Illinois soil is worth more than the 320 acres which you get down here for \$16.00. Just think of it, boys. A big farm for only \$16.00, but what good would a farm do a dead man. A fellow wouldn't have to take it with him to burn it up either because the sun is hot enough here in summer to do that.

Well, I could tell you a lot more bad things, a few good ones, but I guess I had better not because, I will have to send this by express if I make it much longer and the Lord knows it costs some money for express from this place back to old mother earth.

We start back north Thursday morning and I will be glad of it I advise all my friends, yes and my enemies as well to stay away from New Mexico if they want to prosper. I am telling the truth because I am not boosting this country and am not interested in it either one way or the other, but I am interested in some of my friends, which may read this letter.

With best wishes to all, I remain

Yours,

E. A. Martin,
Local No. 427.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 15, 1912.

Editor Electrical Worker:

We regret to inform you of the death of Brother Elmer Doster of Local Union No. 41.

Brother Doster was just budding into manhood, and met an unexpected death, on Sunday, June 23d, in the collapse of the dock at Eagle Park, on Grand Island.

He was beloved by all that knew him and was a credit to the membership of Local Union No. 41, who marched in a body from its headquarters to the family residence, and from there to the German

Evangelical Bethlehem church, where the preacher gave a very impressive sermon in German and English, over his remains.

Brother Elmer Doster was one of the thirty-seven victims that met death in that horrible disaster.

Resolutions of sympathy and condolance to the bereaved family, were passed by Local Union No. 41 and the charter was ordered draped in mourning for thirty days.

Yours fraternally,

William Kershaw,

Local Union No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.

Denver, Colo., July 8, 1912.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Dear Sir and Bro.:

Just a few lines from Denver to let the brotherhood at large know how things are around, and with 68. In the first place work is very slack for the inside boys, there is not one building here in any stage of construction over three stories high. Denver is absolutely dead, and it looks like the country for all of us this summer and the desert for some of us, all winter for me. In the present state, no one can profit by coming here.

68 has an agreement with about 25 or 30 of the local contractors, and we are working under that now, the scale from Sept. the first will be \$4.50 per day, for one year, that leaves only one firm and a few "Curbers" who the Reed and Murphy boys of 315 can work for.

Of course every one knows Denver is strong McNulty & Collins, and always have the interest of the members of the I. B. E. W. at heart, and we certainly do hope that when they have their convention here soon, that they will vote to "come home to their bacon" for it is only by united organization and effort that we as a body can gain and hold, in the field of Organized Labor, not only here in Denver but everywhere.

At the installation of officers the other night the following officers officiated: C. J. Williamson, president and B. A.; C. B. Noxon, vice president; C. F. Oliver, financial secretary; C. A. Bristow, recording secretary.

68 still keeps its live B. A. in the field, who does his work well and covers the field thoroughly initiating one or two most every meeting night. However, the old bunch remains in town just the same. Karns is going to the coast. Swaggert & Doss are still here. Matt Hall has returned. Daoke was reinitiated, but now has taken up mining, and McClusky is now experimenting, and Oliver is now city inspector. Well Bro.'s that's about all for now. I'll try and keep in the Worker every month, and should things pick up will let you all know. I'm hoping it does inspite of the prospectus.

Trusting for a speedy settlement of factional difficulties and boosting for the I. B. E. W. and Organized Labor, I close, remaining

B. S. Lindsey,
Press Secretary Local 68.

St. Louis is coming round to the old conditions. The Brotherhood is being more and more sought after. The Brotherhood that thought they were right, have now been convinced that deception, has been practised by the leaders of the faction. Who for their individual interest, would destroy the very best Brotherhood in existence. Any one who visited No. 1 four years ago, were to happen this way now, would see many of the old familiar faces, and find that men can acknowledge their mistakes, and still not depreciate their standing, as men. It is a pleasure for the old derllicts like myself to pass round the hall and see those most interested who were led astray, but are now proof against any repetition of similar acts. There is every prospect of old alliance, and I am safe to almost defy any one to attempt to create discord. The by-laws are being changed, and any beneficial idea, that is mentioned, is discussed without prejudice.

Work here is normal. While the brothers are not suffering, there is just about enough to keep them from running in debt. It is to be hoped that matters will improve. The general cry in St. Louis among labor unions is for a grand parade Sept. 2, 1912, Labor Day, and the prospects are good for a rouser. Bro. Frank Lockman of No. 134 of Chicago was a visitor recently, but made his stay too short. The ninety-day clause is still in force, but No. 1 is not arbitrary. If a brother comes here by mistake they don't throw him down, but they are warning all, that they come at their peril. The weather has been fiercely hot, but none of our members have been seriously effected as yet. The officers elected for the ensuing term are Bro. J. M. Thompson, president; James B. Price, vice president; A. Schading, recording secretary; W. B. Smith, financial secretary; H. E. Kavanaugh, business agent. The executive board are J. J. Manson, president; W. D. McSorley, secretary; R. J. Snaepherd (Old Shep), Thos. F. Smith, Herman Oster, D. J. Hanley, Robert Miller.

The trustees are Bros. A. M. Bradford, Frank E. Cull and Louis Heinmer.

The retiring trustees are Bros. Henry Steineke, William Keller and George E. White.

If any old timer will look over the above names they will find some of the old ones and some new blood in the chairs. I almost forgot Bro. A. L. Loeper.

The treasurer, Bro. James McGinn, left here before his term expired. Wherever, he goes, treat him right for he is a dandy, good fellow.

If things go right with me, I may visit some of the locals, and hope to find things running as smoothly as in No. 1.

Keep up your efforts for the ladies, and if any sub local can't settle on a president, send for me, as I am out of office, and when a job of that kind is on tap, I am susceptible.

With best wishes for the Brotherhood and always at your command.

I am yours fraternally,
Baldy.

Editor Electrical Worker.

Dear Sir and Bro.:—

It has been some time since Local 666 has had a letter in the Worker, but we are still doing business at the same old stand, (and doing good business too.) There is about \$7,000,000 in buildings going up in this Burg now and that means some work for us.

L. U. 666 is in a flourishing condition, considering where it is, and we intend to make a lifetime thing of it.

We will welcome a few good men just now, but we want nothing but good union men, not merely card men, but good union men.

With best wishes for the success of our Brotherhood, I beg to remain

Yours fraternally,

G. M. Miller.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 11, 1912.

F. J. McNulty, G. P. I. B. E. W.

Dear Sir and Bro.:

I wish to call to your attention the fact that on June 1, 1912 the "Electrical World" published a supplement entitled "Resuscitation From Electric Shock" which is issued and copyrighted by the National Electric Light association, and that "permission to reprint will be granted on application."

I feel that this is a matter that every member of our brotherhood is or should be vitally interested in.

Many years ago when a different set of rules were printed by the same journal I placed the matter before Local No. 31 of Duluth and that local had several hundred copies printed and the writer personally distributed them to members—also police and fire departments in several cities in that vicinity and always giving a demonstration of the method. Afterwards we did the same way in several other locals. I also sent these in for publication in our Worker several times. With the result that hundreds of men at least were prepared should the occasion arise, to try to save a life when otherwise it might be lost for lack of such knowledge. There are many well au-

thenticated cases of successful efforts along these lines, and the writer believes that every man in the Brotherhood should have a copy and understand the method. In answer to many who say, "O, tell that to the linemen, us inside men don't run against it" let me say that the daily press records many cases of fatal shocks sustained from supposedly low tension wires, inside buildings, and a wireman or some one else may get the same thing when he is working on such lines or he or any member may see a person in such a condition that the method might be effective as either in a case of gas asphyxiation or apparent drowning the method can be used. We realize that in all cases the services of a doctor should be obtained as soon as possible, but many times the precious minutes that intervene before his arrival, if used to apply this method may mean life instead of death. And to each of us life is our most precious possession and each of us owe a duty to our fellow man to prepare ourselves so that if our opportunity comes to try to save a life we will know just what to do and how to do it. We have read these new rules over and demonstrated them before Local No. 98 and much interest was manifested and the fact was brought out that several members had been present when the necessity had arisen to use such method, but they were not posted or they had let others who were, take care of the injured person. My idea is this; that you as G. P. should take steps to furnish a copy of these rules to every member of every local. This may entail a small cost, but, if one life were saved by it in the course of the year it would be well worth the price. In money, if one member who was entitled to death benefit were brought back from death door the amount that might have been paid out would more than cover the entire cost.

The reasons which inspired the bringing out of these revised rules and the former ones may or may not have been entirely mercenary but, however, that may be we may rest assured that they are as nearly correct as human science can make them and we may safely use them from the humanitarian standpoint. We appreciate the fact that in a few places now there is available a new machine called the "Pulmotor" which has been wonderfully successful in the resuscitation of persons needing it, but there are few of these and the factor of time in getting the machine will always leave the opportunity for the person who knows how to use the first aid method.

I respectfully request that you will give this matter your attention and believe in so doing we will show that the

word, "Brotherhood," has a real meaning for us. Respectfully,

Clifford L. Higgins,
1901 Etting St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTE.

The above interesting letter is appreciated by the editor who will endeavor to get permission from the Electrical World to publish "Resuscitation From Electric Shocks" in the August issue of the Worker:

Editor Electrical Worker:

Enclosed find a circular letter which we have sent out over the district of Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin, which I wish you would publish in the Worker.

With best wishes, I am

Faternally yours,

C. E. Dohn,
Financial Secretary L. U. No. 22.

NEW RAILROAD LINE TO MEXICO.

Del Rio, Tex.—The contract has been let for the construction of the Allende-Los Vacas extension of the National lines of Mexico, for the purpose of connecting with the Orient at Del Rio, a distance of eighty miles. This will give San Angelo a new line into Mexico.

FOX MONUMENT DEDICATED.

Cincinnati.—On July 5th the monument erected to the memory of Martin Fox was unveiled at Calvary Cemetery. Martin Fox was one of the brilliant figures in the organized labor movement, and as president of the International Iron Molders' Union, he achieved a reputation for integrity and ability second to none. The ceremonies consisted of addresses by President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor; Joseph Valentine, president of the International Iron Moulders' Union, and John P. Frye, editor of the Iron Moulders' Journal, together with numerous other well known trade unionists.

EVIL OF FACTIONS.

Of course every faction seeks to keep in stock a shop worn set of alleged excuses for its failure to get in line with the big family of unions, but none of them will stand analysis, because no logical reason can be given to justify any split in labor's ranks.

Quarrels over personal opinions or ambitions are personal affairs and should not affect the attitude of the workers toward the labor movement, nor should they prevent the workers from fully realizing the value and the necessity of unity.

The moment a group of workers announce their independence of the general labor movement they convict themselves

of being either ignorant or filled with selfishness of the narrow type that hopes to secure some temporary trivial advantage for a select few at the expense of the many.

The desire to hold office is perhaps the most common cause of factions among unions, but it is not a good reason.

The labor cause is of vastly more importance than any individuals in it, and when any alleged labor man advocates division of the forces of labor it is pretty clear that such a man holds his opinions and selfish interests as of more importance than the cause and that he is unworthy of support.

Such differences of opinion as may exist between members of labor unions as to correct union laws or policy should always be settled within the union and never be made a pretext for factionalism.

When differing opinions are discussed within the union the discussion is educational and beneficial because the constant grinding of one intellect against another is broadening in its effect, serves to put the adherents on each side on their mettle and very probably will result in correct action.

But if the union splits, each faction being composed of men who think alike, it deprives both factions of the educational effect which can only come through debate. Thus there is lost not only the unity essential to success, but also the broad educational influence of discussion based upon divergent opinions.

Imagine that members of a union seek to make some change in union rules or laws and when defeated they secede. They were very sure they were right, but when they seceded they took all the adherents of their pet reform out of the union and left the union to the unreformed. Now, assuming they were really right, if they had stayed in the union they would surely prevail in the end. Thus secession or factionalism not only tends to render the union weak, but to deprive it of the benefits of suggestions of reform, some of which might be valuable and might finally be adopted.

And labor needs unity now more than ever before, in spite of the progress that has been made, because our opponents are becoming better organized and because the pay envelope is not keeping pace with the increased cost of living.

The old saying that "there is a time for everything" does not apply to splits in the forces of labor because there is no time appropriate for labor to split.

Bear and forbear in the discussion of your differences, but preserve unity.

Say to yourself, to nonunionists and to independent factionalists that labor has no time to spend in factional discussions except to unite the factions that have already been created and that the time to unite is now.—Amalgamated Journal.

LOCAL Union Official
L Receipts up to and in-
cluding the 10th of the
current month ■ ■ ■

Members' receipts received from Local
 Unions from June 11 to July 10:

L. U.	From	To
1	73721	74012
5	185328	185538
6	70663	70857
9	143111	143250
9	197301	197590
12	217607	217619
20	97678	97720
23	124060	124127
24	36751	36771
34	135881	135900
38	87299	87576
41	182335	182456
49	94954	95024
52	87741	88854
61	85709	85830
64	186001	186036
68	51142	51201
69	62307	62344
78	151501	151546
85	68511	68693
86	52163	52260
96	179848	179897
98	81167	81271
100	89275	89299
102	174872	174927
103	206679	206930
104	81973	82118
104 Sub	77251	77640
115	143282	143348
116	36042	36113
117	209403	209419
119	166501	166516
124	52776	52896
135	208501	208514
136	19961
136	19968	20009
141	145601	146643
142	177751	177974
146	177001	177026
149	93299	93326
164	25531	25594
164	25595	25566
177	93751	93836
184	18543	18560
190	78904	78926
233	19489	19527
238	139565	139573
247	35498	35829
254	216628	216675
259	50361	50385
267	83084	83131
268	22673	22687
270	22854	22874
277	23230	23233
305	95793	95797

306	52603	52606
328	51504	51521
349	94369	94378
358	26396	26400
358	41251	41264
369	164613	164660
377	120961	120980
396	161601	161663
402	29327	29831
404	140536	140610
419	198682	198750
419	178501	178561
427	23997	24032
430	32023	32041
444	40521	40539
481	84486	84632
494	49693	49751
501	126449	126576
503	54867	54898
527	35330	35333
528	130804	130819
534	6998	7351
536	120301	120349
541	98362	98374
565	159411	159560
565 (Sub)	75814	75818
581	46521	46549
591	31117	31155
595	29555	29638
614	40297	40305
617	118564	118568
625	41261	41265
631	41451	41472
643	42153	42161
644	28171	28218
645	78071	78150
664	5962	5975
666	28998	29047
667	53823	53828
675	83307	83324
680	84850	84863
682	69865	69883
695	22089	22108
696	129155
696	129159	129223
697	131352	131362
699	117079	117083
701	115551	115559
702	106056	106069
703	105166	105179
707	109052	109096
708	106558	106599
709	189927	189943
713	76851	76890
714	73231	73320
715	175557	175572
716	174010	174097
717	60751	60814
718	79561	79570
722	150001	150027

A CORRECTION.

9 116901 117000
 9 142501 142660

Above receipts were received at I. O.
 March 30, 1912, but were inadvertently
 omitted from April Worker.

MISSING RECEIPTS.

- L. U. No. 23—Nos. 124111, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.
- L. U. No. 34—Nos. 135891, 92, 96, 97, 98, 99.
- L. U. No. 115—Nos. 143344, 45.
- L. U. No. 117—No. 209418.
- L. U. No. 119—Nos. 166512 13, 14, 15.
- L. U. No. 140—Nos. 31707, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 25, 29, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 44, 45, 48 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.
- L. U. No. 146—Nos. 177018, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.
- L. U. No. 190—Nos. 78903, 78913.
- L. U. No. 233—Nos. 19523, 24, 25.
- L. U. No. 268—No. 22672.
- L. U. No. 369—No. 164622.
- U. L. No. 536—No. 120345.
- L. U. No. 501—Nos. 126564 to 126574 Inc.
- L. U. No. 696—No. 129221.
- L. U. No. 699—No. 117077, 78.
- L. U. No. 715—Nos. 175569, 71.
- L. U. No. 104 (Sub.)—Nos. 77316, 74, 77512, 33, 87, 77623.

RECEIPTS LOST EN ROUTE.

L. U.	From	To
494	49624	49692

Copy of these receipts has been received in I. O.

To the officers and members of local union affiliated with District Council No. 6 of the Second District:

Greeting: At the last regular meeting Wednesday evening, June 26, 1912, Local Union No 22 voted unanimously to again affiliate with the McNulty organization the only legal authorized body of Electrical Workers, recognized by the American Federation of Labor. We believe that this is the only way in which we can again be united into one brotherhood and be in accord with Judge Philip's recent court ruling. Before we voted to again affiliate with the McNulty organization we considered the proposition of the assessment proposed by the Reid-Murphy organization and concluded it only a means of further financing a cause already lost. We ask our brother locals to consider this proposition seriously and again affiliate with the McNulty organization the only recognized body of Electrical Workers by the American Federation of Labor.

Local Union No. 22, Omaha, Neb.

J. M. Gibb,
J. P. Brown,
C. E. Donn,
Committee.

(Seal Attached.)

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charter Fee, for each member.....	\$1 00
Seal	3 50
Rolled Gold Charms.....	2 00
Solid Gold Emblematic Buttons, each	1 00
Heavy Rolled Gold Emblematic Buttons, each	50
Solid Gold Cuff Buttons, per pair..	2 00
Rolled Gold Cuff Buttons, per pair	1 50
Constitutions, per 100.....	5 00
Membership Cards, per 100.....	1 00
Traveling Cards, per dozen.....	50
Withdrawal Cards, with Transfer Cards, per dozen	50
Application Blanks, per 100.....	50
Extra Rituals, each.....	25
Working Cards, per 100.....	50
Officials Letter Paper, per 100.....	50
Official Envelops, per 100.....	50
Official Notice of Arrears, per 100..	50
Set of Books, including Receipts, Warrants, etc.	5 00
Receipt Book, (300 receipts).....	1 00
Receipt Book, (500 receipts).....	2 00
Receipt Book, (750 receipts).....	3 00
Electrical Worker Subscription, per year	25
Treasurer's Account Book.....	50
Treasurer's Receipt Book.....	25
Warrant Book for R. S.....	25
Financial Secretary's Ledger, 200 pages	1 50
Financial Secretary's Ledger, 400 pages	2 50
Minute Book for R. S.....	75
Day Book	50
Roll Call Book.....	50
Obligation Cards, Double, per doz...	25
Permit Cards, per 100	50
Full-sized Pencil carbon for Receipt Books, per sheet	05
Metal Union Labels, per 100	2 00

Note—The above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order, otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

Address, Chas. P. Ford, I. S.

WINNIPEG-GULF BONDS SOLD.

Salina, Kan.—A cablegram received by H. Leone Miller, president of the proposed Salina, Winnipeg and Gulf railway, states that the contract for the sale of \$13,000,000 bonds for the road has been closed in Paris, and that the money will be available at once. It is stated that construction will begin this month or early in June.

THE DICTAGRAPH.

By Minna Irving.

We dare not have a quiet game
Of poker on the sly;
We dare not kiss a pretty girl
When not a soul is nigh;
We dare not talk about our friends,
Or tell a joke, or laugh,
Because it may be lurking near—
The tattling dictagraph.

No larks behind the teacher's back
Nor mischief in the school,
Nor gossip at the sewing club,
Where gossip is the rule.
For any place though it may be
Not big enough by half,
To hide a mouse, may yet conceal
The truthful dictagraph.

When night lets fall its starry veil,
And we retire to bed,
No more beneath it do we search
For burglars grim and dread,
But in a fuller measure yet
The cup of fear we quaff;
We look behind the picture frames
To find a dictagraph.

I'd like to speak my mind about
The man who first conceived
This conscience in a collar box,
This spy that has me peeved.
I'd like to meet him in the dark
And have an oaken staff.
I'd like—but hush! it may be near,
The tell-tale dictagraph.

THE SQUARE DEAL.

If I boost your union label
You should do as much for mine;
This is simply reciprocity,
A never-failing sign
That the spirit of true brotherhood
Among the ranks supreme;
To promote the union label
All the time should be our theme.

In the field of union labor
This should be our Golden Rule;
Work and strive to win diplomas
In the union-label school;
Always do unto each other
As you'd wish to be done by;
Have the label of your brother
Union man on what you buy.

Act together as a unit,
In this most important move;
The results will be astonishing.
Raise yourself from out the groove
Of inaction; for, remember,
On one point you should agree—
If I demand your label,
You should do as much for me.
—Thomas H. West, in Kansas City La-
bor Herald.

WHO KILLED THE BRANCH?

"It's meeting night," said Ed. Brown,
"But don't believe I'll go down;
I'm tired and it's pretty cold tonight,
And everything will go all right
If I'm not there." So he sat and read
The paper awhile, then went to bed;
Having stayed at home from the meet-
ing.

"It's meeting night," said Johnnie Gray;
"But I guess I had better stay away;
I don't like the way the young folks take
Things in their hands and try to make
The 'Good of the Branch' all joke and fun,
I think something sensible ought to be
done."

And he stayed at home from the meet-
ing.

Thus one and another made excuse,
And said as long as they paid their dues
And assessments promptly, they couldn't
see

What the difference was if they should be
Away from the room on meeting night,
And argued to prove that they were right
In staying at home from the meeting.

And the earnest officers of the Branch
And the faithful who didn't dodge
Around their duties and tried to shirk,
But did their own and others' work,
Grew discouraged, and at last in dismay,
Headquarters took the charter away
Because—all stayed at home from the
meeting. —Selected.

HISTORY.

"Past is past." But, no; it is not past.
In us, in us, it quickens, wanes, aspires.
And on our hearts the unknown dead
have cast
The hunger and the thirst of their de-
sires.

Unknown the pangs, the peace we too
prepare!
What shakes this bosom shall reverbe-
rate
Through ages unconceived, but in dark
lair
The unguessed, un hoped, undreaded is-
sues wait.

Our pregnant acts are all unprophesied.
We dream sublime conclusions, destine,
plan,
Build and unbuild, yet turn no jot aside
The something infinite that moves in
man.
We write "The end" where fate has
scarce begun,
And no man knows the thing that he has
done.

—Oxford and Cambridge Review.



IN MEMORIAM



Milwaukee, Wis., June 21, 1912.

E. Muenzburg.

Whereas, It has been the will of the Almighty God to call from our ranks, our late and beloved brother, Edward Muenzburg, and one who has been tried and found true to the cause of unionism and who will be missed from our ranks for all time; and

Whereas, We, the members of Local No. 494, deeply feel our loss of our late brother and comrade; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sympathy of Local No. 494, I. B. E. W. be extended to his wife and relatives in this hour of sorrow and bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy be forwarded to his wife, also a copy forwarded to our Grand Office for publication in the next Worker. And be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

P. A. Schroeder,
F. R. Fahey,
W. Wilke,
J. W. Daley,
J. A. McCarthy,
W. T. Gute,

Committee.

Schenectady, N. Y., June 24, 1912.

Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of
Robert C. Schermerhorn.

Whereas, Local Union No. 247, I. B. E. W., has by the death of Robert C. Schermerhorn lost a charter member who was always active and loyal, a man of education and more than ordinary ability,—one who was quiet and unobtrusive, yet ever ready to do his part in the work of the organization,—and who had a long and untarnished record of service in the responsible position of financial secretary of the Local;

Whereas, he was not only a capable and trusted workman, but highly esteemed also as a friend and counselor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the undersigned committee do hereby, in behalf of the Local, express our sincere respect and affection for our departed brother, and our profound sorrow and sense of loss in this affliction; and

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt brotherly sympathy to his bereaved wife and other relatives; and

Resolved; That as already ordered by the Local, our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy presented to Mrs. Schermerhorn, and another copy forwarded to The Electrical Worker for publication.

(Signed)

W. B. Stairs,
R. A. Jones,
C. L. Hand,

Committee.



OBITUARY



J. T. Creamer, L. U. No. 9, Chicago, Ill.

C. G. Muenzburg, L. U. No. 494, Minneapolis, Minn.

J. F. Hurney, L. U. No. 340, Sacramento, Cal.

R. C. Schermerhorn, L. U. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.

C. Rathche, L. U. 534, New York, N. Y.

H. Brown, L. U. No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.

J. B. Sherburn, L. U. No. 534, New York, N. Y.

Herbert Crites, L. U. No. 134, Chicago, Ill.

H. D. Blohm, L. U. No. 534, New York, N. Y.

Geo. Ramsden, L. U. No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.



Trade Notes



STATE CONTROL OF WIRES FAVORED.

The placing of the telegraph and telephone companies under state control was one of the measures urged by J. W. Hunt, of Wichita Falls, president of the Texas Grain Dealers' Association, in his report to the association in annual convention in May.

In his address, President Hunt referred to the unusually high price of grain and grain products, explaining that the drouth of last year was responsible, and that many bushels of grain had been shipped into the state, the effect of which was most disastrous to the farmer.

This year's crop, he said, would be large, if present prospects counted for anything. He said that the indications were that Texas would produce at least 15,000,000 bushels of wheat, 50,000,000 bushels of oats, and that the outlook for hay indicated a large crop of high class product.

The speaker referred to the fact that the railroad freight rates of the state were controlled by the railroad commission, and urged that the members continue their endeavor to place the telegraph and telephone companies under control of the state in some manner.

He also paid his respects to the legal procedure of the state, saying that he did not believe in the use of so much time and red tape. He expressed the hope that the next legislature would be composed of men who would not pass laws "for political purposes only."

NO NAVAL WIRELESS.

An ambitious scheme for a government naval wireless system to encircle the globe was blocked when an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for its construction was stricken from the naval appropriation bill recently by the House.

Chairman Fitzgerald, of the appropriation committee, objected, and charged the secretary of the navy and the secretary of the treasury with "contempt of the law" for endeavoring to "sneak it" into the bill. He declared that neither official had included it in the estimates of the department for the year's expenditures.

The scheme contemplated the establishment of the stations on the Pacific coast, the Panama Canal Zone, Hawaii, Samoa, Guam and the Philippines.

BUILDING AT KINGSVILLE.

The St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad is preparing to expend \$600,000 on the construction of new buildings at Kingsville.

COTTON BELT TO EXTEND.

Dallas, Texas.—It is reported here that the Cotton Belt is planning to extend its lines from Waco to Galveston, in preparation for Panama canal business. It is reported that \$10,000,000 will be spent on this extension.

WONDERFUL WIRELESS INVENTION.

The London Daily Chronicle's Milan correspondent telegraphs: "Surprising results are being obtained between here and Turin, ninety-two miles distant, by means of the invention of a Turinese youth, Francesco de Bernocchi, called the wireless iconograph. The apparatus is far in advance of anything of the kind yet recorded. It transmits, besides ordinary messages, autographs, shorthand and all sorts of designs and cryptograms, exact reproduction of synchronic periods of electric waves in correspondence with synchronic periods of helicoidal movements.

"So simple is the arrangement that the transmitter and receiver of this instrument may be applied with ease to any ordinary wireless telegraphy plant.

"General Spingart, minister of war, is so impressed by the enormous advantages of the wireless iconograph for imparting orders and conveying sketches in time of war with the utmost secrecy, that immediate arrangements are being made to secure for Italy the exclusive possession of the patent."

SAYS ROAD IS FINANCED.

H. Leorne Miller, Salina, Kan., president of the recently incorporated Winnipeg, Salina and Gulf Railway Company, states that he has disposed of \$30,000,000 of bonds to London and Paris financiers, which completes all the necessary financing for the portion of the road between Oklahoma City and Salina, the preliminary surveys of which have already been made.

Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism

LESSON IV.—Conduction and Distribution of Electricity.

27. **Conduction.**—Toward the close of Lesson I. we explained how certain bodies, such as the metals, conduct electricity, while others are non-conductors or insulators. This discovery is due to Stephen Gray; who, in 1729, found that a cork, inserted into the end of a rubbed glass tube, and even a rod of wood stuck into the cork, possessed the power of attracting light bodies. He found, similarly, that metallic wire and pack-thread conducted electricity, while silk did not.

We may repeat these experiments by taking (as in Fig. 17) a glass rod, fitted with a cork and a piece of wood. If a bullet or a brass knob be hung to the end of this by a linen thread or a wire, it is found that when the glass tube is rubbed the bullet acquires the property of attracting light bodies. If a dry silk thread is used, however, no electricity will flow down to the bullet.

Gray even succeeded in transmitting a charge of electricity through a hempen thread over 700 feet long, suspended on silken loops. A little later Du Fay succeeded in sending electricity to no less a distance than 1256 feet through a moistened thread, thus proving the conducting power of moisture. From that time the classification of bodies into conductors and insulators has been observed.

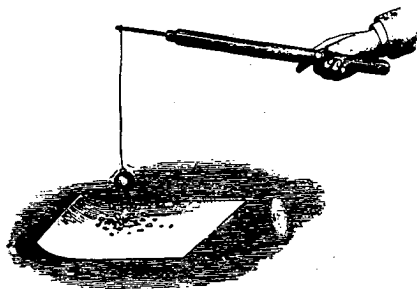


Fig. 17

This distinction cannot, however, be entirely maintained, as a large class of substances occupy an intermediate ground as partial conductors. For example, dry wood is a bad conductor and also a bad insulator; it is a good enough conductor to conduct away the high-potential electricity obtained by friction; but it is a bad conductor for the relatively low-potential electricity of small voltaic batteries. Substances that are very bad conductors are said to offer a great re-

sistance to the flow of electricity through them. There is indeed no substance so good a conductor as to be devoid of resistance. There is no substance of so high a resistance as not to conduct a little. Even silver, which conducts best of all known substances, resists the flow of electricity to a small extent; and, on the other hand, such a non-conducting substance as glass, though its resistance is many million times greater than any metal, does allow a very small quantity of electricity to pass through it. In the following list, the substances named are placed in order, each conducting better than those lower down on the list.

Good Conductors.

Silver
Copper
Other metals
Charcoal
Water

Partial-Conductors.

The body
Cotton
Dry Wood
Marble
Paper

Non-Conductors or

Insulators.

Oils
Porcelain
Wool
Silk
Resin
Guttapercha
Shellac
Ebonite
Paraffin
Glass
Dry air

A simple way of observing experimentally whether a body is a conductor or not, is to take a charged gold-leaf electroscope, and, holding the substance to be examined in the hand, touch the knob of the electroscope with it. If the substance is a conductor the electricity will flow away through it and through the body to the earth, and the electroscope will be discharged. Through good conductors the rapidity of the flow is so great that the discharge is practically instantaneous. Further information on this question is given in Lesson XXIII.

28. **Distribution of Electricity on Bodies.**—If electricity is produced at one part of a non-conducting body, it remains at that point and does not flow over the surface, or at most flows over it excessively slowly. Thus if a glass tube is

rubbed at one end, only that one end is electrified. If a warm cake of resin be rubbed at one part with a piece of cloth, only the portion rubbed will attract light bodies. The case is, however, wholly different when a charge of electricity is imparted to any part of a conducting body placed on an insulating support, for it *instantly* distributes itself all over the surface, though in general not uniformly over all points of the surface.

29. The Charge resides on the surface.—A charge of electricity resides only on the surface of conducting bodies. This is proved by the fact that it is found to be immaterial to the distribution what the interior of a conductor is made of; it may be solid metal, or hollow, or even consist of wood covered with tin-foil or gilt, but, if the shape be the same, the charge will distribute itself precisely in the same manner over the surface. There are also several ways of proving by direct experiment this very important fact. Let a hollow metal ball, having an aperture at the top, be taken (as in Fig. 18), and set upon an insulating stem, and charged by sending into it a few sparks from an electrophorus. The absence of any charge in the interior may be shown as follows:—In order to observe the nature of the electricity of a charged body, it is convenient to have some means of removing a small quantity of the charge as a sample for examination. To obtain such a sample a little instrument known as a *proof-plane* is employed. It consists of a little disc of sheet copper or of gilt paper fixed at the end of a small glass rod. If this disc is laid on the surface of an electrified body at any point, part of the electricity flows into it, and it may

be then removed, and the sample thus obtained may be examined with a Gold-Leaf Electroscope in the ordinary way. For some purposes a metallic bead, fastened to the end of a glass rod, is more convenient than a flat disc. If such a *proof-plane* be applied to the outside of our electrified hollow ball, and then touched on the knob of an electroscope, the gold leaves will diverge, showing the presence of a charge. But if the *proof-plane* be carefully inserted through the opening, and touched against the *inside* of the globe and then withdrawn, it will be found that the inside is destitute of electricity. An electrified pewter mug will show a similar result, and so will even a cylinder of gauze wire.

30. Biot's Experiment.—Biot proved the same fact in another way. A copper ball was electrified and insulated. Two hollow hemispheres of copper, of a larger size, and furnished with glass handles, were then placed together outside it (Fig. 19). So long as they did not come into contact the charge remained on the

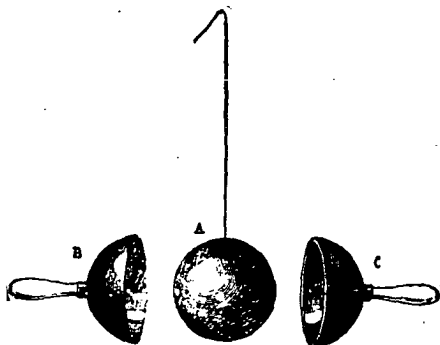


Fig. 19.

inner sphere; but if the outer shell touched the inner sphere for but an instant, the whole of the electricity passed to the exterior; and when the hemispheres were separated and removed the inner globe was found to be completely discharged.

31. Further Explanation.—Doubtless the explanation of this behaviour of electricity is to be found in the property previously noticed as possessed by either kind of electricity, namely, that of repelling itself; hence it retreats as far as can be from the center and remains upon the surface. An important proposition concerning the absence of electric force within a closed conductor is proved in Lesson XX., meanwhile it must be noted that the proofs, so far, are directed to demonstrate the absence of a free charge of electricity in the interior of hollow conductors. Many other ex-

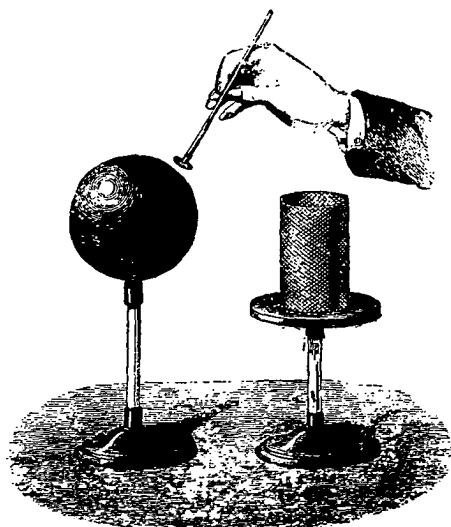


Fig. 18

periments have been devised in proof. Thus, Terquem showed that a pair of gold leaves hung inside a wire cage could not be made to diverge when the cage was electrified. Faraday constructed a conical bag of linen-gauze, supported as

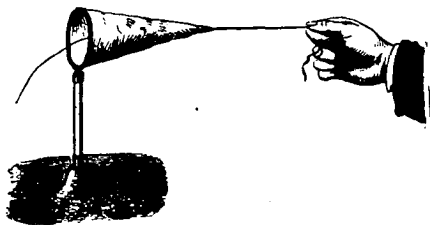


Fig. 20.

in Fig. 20, upon an insulating stand, and to which silk strings were attached, by which it could be turned inside out. It was charged, and the charge was shown by the proof-plane and electroscope to be on the outside of the bag. On turning it inside out the electricity was once more found outside. Faraday's most striking experiment was made with a hollow cube, measuring 12 feet each way, built of wood, covered with tinfoil, insulated, and charged with a powerful machine, so that large sparks and brushes were darting off from every part of its outer surface. Into this cube Faraday took his most delicate electroscopes: but once within he failed to detect the least influence upon them.

32. Applications.—Advantage is taken of this in the construction of delicate electrometers and other instruments, which can be effectually screened from the influence of electrified bodies by enclosing them in a thin metal cover, closed all round, except where apertures must be made for purposes of observation. It has also been proposed by the late Prof. Clerk Maxwell to protect buildings from lightning by covering them on the exterior with a network of wires.

33. Apparent Exceptions.—There are two apparent exceptions to the law that electricity resides only on the outside of conductors. (1) If there are electrified insulated bodies actually placed inside the hollow conductor, the presence of these electrified bodies acts inductively and attracts the opposite kind of electricity to the inner side of the hollow conductor. (2) When electricity flows in a current, it flows through the substance of the conductor. The law is limited therefore to electricity at rest,—that is, to *static* charges.

34. Faraday's "Ice-pail" Experiment.—One experiment of Faraday deserves notice, as showing the part played by induction in these phenomena. He gradually lowered a charged metallic ball

into a hollow conductor connected by a wire to a gold-leaf electroscope (Fig. 21), and watched the effect. A pewter ice-pail being convenient for his purpose, this experiment is continually referred to by this name, though any other hollow conductor—a tin canister or a silver mug, placed on a glass support—would of course answer equally well. The following effects are observed:—Suppose the ball to have a + charge: as it is lowered into the hollow conductor the gold leaves begin to diverge, for the presence of the charge acts inductively, and attracts a — charge into the interior and repels a + charge to the exterior. The gold leaves diverge more and more until the ball is right within the hollow conductor, after which no greater divergence is obtained. On letting the ball touch the inside the gold leaves still remain diverging as before, and if now the ball is pulled out it is found to have lost all its electricity. The fact that the gold leaves diverge no wider after the ball touched than they did just before, proves that when the charged ball is right inside the hollow conductor the induced charges are each of them precisely equal in amount to its own charge, and the in-

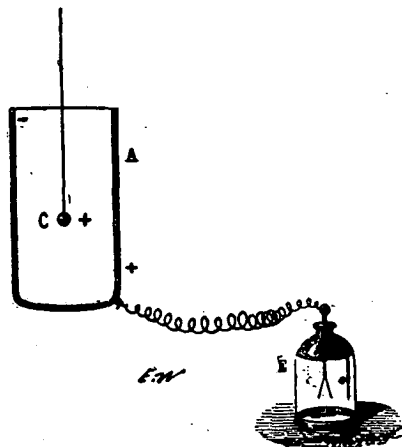


Fig. 21.

terior negative charge exactly neutralises the charge on the ball at the moment when they touch, leaving the equal exterior charge unchanged. An *electric cage*, such as this ice-pail, when connected with an electroscope or electrometer, affords an excellent means of examining the charge on a body small enough to be hung inside it. For without using up any of the charge of the body (which we are obliged to do when applying the method of the proof-plane) we can examine the induced charge repelled to the outside of the cage, which is equal in amount and of the same sign.

35. Distribution of Charge.—A charge of electricity is not usually distributed uniformly over the surfaces of bodies. Experiment shows that there is more electricity on the edges and corners of bodies than upon their flatter parts. This distribution can be deduced from the theory laid down in Lesson XX., but meantime we will give some of the chief cases as they can be shown to exist. The term **Electric Density** is used to signify the amount of electricity at any point of a surface; *the electric density at a point is the number of units of electricity per units of area (i. e., per square inch, or per square centimetre), the distribution being supposed uniform over this small surface.*

(a) **Sphere.**—The distribution of a charge over an insulated sphere of conducting material is uniform, provided the

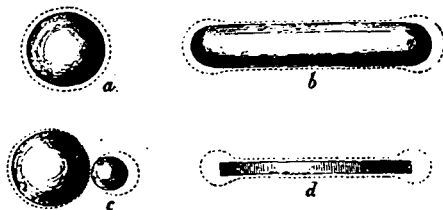


Fig. 22.

sphere is remote from the presence of all other conductors and all other electrified bodies; or, in other words, the density is uniform all over it. This is symbolised by the dotted line round the sphere in Fig. 22, a, which is at an equal distance from the sphere all round, suggesting an equal thickness of electricity at every point of the surface. It must be remembered that the charge is not really of any perceptible thickness at all; it resides on or at the surface, but cannot be said to form a stratum upon it.

(b) **Cylinder with Rounded Ends.**—Upon an elongated conductor, such as is frequently employed in electrical apparatus, the density is greatest at the ends where the curvature of the surface is the greatest.

(c) **Two Spheres in Contact.**—If two spheres in contact with each other are insulated and charged, it is found that the density is greatest at the parts farthest from the point of contact, and least in the crevice between them. If the spheres are of unequal sizes the density is greater on the smaller sphere, which has the surface more curved. On an egg-shaped or pear-shaped conductor the density is greatest at the small end. On a cone the density is greatest at the apex; and if the cone terminate in a sharp point the density there is very much greater than at any other point. At a point, indeed, the density of the col-

lected electricity may be so great as to electrify the neighboring particles of air, which then are repelled, thus producing a continual loss of charge. For this reason points and sharp edges are always avoided on electrical apparatus, except where it is specially desired to set up a discharge.

(d) **Flat Disc.**—The density of a charge upon a flat disc is greater, as we should expect, at the edges than on the flat surfaces; but over the flat surfaces the distribution is fairly uniform.

These various facts are ascertained by applying a small proof-plane successively at various points of the electrified bodies and examining the amount taken up by the proof-plane by means of an electroscope or electrometer. Coulomb, who investigated mathematically as well as experimentally many of the important cases of distribution, employed the torsion balance to verify his calculations. He investigated thus the case of the ellipsoid of revolution, and found the densities of the charges at the extremities of the axis to be proportional to the lengths of those axes. He also showed that the density of the charge at any other point of the surface of the ellipsoid was proportional to the length of the perpendicular drawn from the centre to the tangent at that point. Riess also investigated several interesting cases of distribution. He found the density at the middle of the edges of a cube to be nearly two and a half times as great as the density at the middle of a face; while the density at a corner of the cube was more than four times as great.

36. Redistribution of Charge.—If any portion of the charge of an insulated conductor be removed, the remainder of the charge will immediately redistribute itself over the surface in the same manner as the original charge, provided it be also *isolated*, i. e., that no other conductors or charged bodies be near to perturb the distribution by complicated effects of induction.

If a conductor be charged with any quantity of electricity, and another conductor of the same size and shape (but uncharged) be brought into contact with it for an instant and then separated, it will be found that the charge has divided itself equally between them. In the same way a charge may be divided equally into three or more parts by being distributed simultaneously over three or more equal and similar conductors brought into contact.

If two equal metal balls, suspended by silk strings, charged with unequal quantities of electricity, are brought for an instant into contact and then separated, it will be found that the charge has redistributed itself fairly, half the sum of

the two charges being now the charge of each. This may even be extended to the case of charges of opposite signs. Thus, suppose two similar conductors to be electrified, one with a positive charge of 5 units and the other with 3 units of negative charge, when these are made to touch and separated, each will have a positive charge of 1 unit; for the algebraic sum of + 5 and - 3 is + 2, which, shared between the two equal conductors, leaves + 1 for each.

37. Capacity of Conductors.—If the conductors be unequal in size, or unlike in form, the shares taken by each in this redistribution will not be equal, but will be proportional to the electric capacities of the conductors. The definition of capacity in its relation to electric quantities is given in Lesson XX., Art. 246. We may, however, make the remark, that two insulated conductors of the same form, but of different sizes, differ in their electrical capacity; for the larger one must have a larger amount of electricity imparted to it in order to electrify its surface to the same degree. The term *potential* is employed in this connection, in the following way:—A given quantity of electricity will electrify an isolated body up to a certain "potential" (or power of doing electric work) depending on its capacity. A large quantity of electricity imparted to a conductor of small capacity will electrify it up to a very high potential; just as a large quantity of water poured into a vessel of narrow capacity will raise the surface of the water to a high level in the vessel. The exact definition of Potential, in terms of energy spent against the electrical forces, is given in the Lesson on Electrostatics (Art. 237).

It will be found convenient to refer to a positively electrified body as one electrified to a *positive or high potential*; while a negatively electrified body may be looked upon as one electrified to a *low or negative potential*. And just as we take the level of the sea as a zero level, and measure the heights of mountains above it, and the depths of mines below it, using the sea level as a convenient point of reference for differences of level, so we take the potential of the earth's surface (for the surface of the earth is always electrified to a certain degree) as *zero potential*, and use it as a convenient point of reference from which to measure differences of electric potential.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS HERE HAVE BURIED THE HATCHET.

(Houston Press.)

All the Electrical Workers of Houston are now united. After a strife that has lasted four years, caused by the national

split in the Electrical Workers union, the last breach was healed last night when the outside local of the Electrical Workers of the Reid-Murphy faction met and decided to unite with the Collins-McNulty faction.

The inside local united several days ago, and all the workmen are now in harmony and will be seated in the Building Trades council as one local.

The Houston locals are the first large locals in the United States to get together since the big split occurred four years ago. Houston has one of the large locals in this district and the action of the Houston local will doubtless be the starting of a movement that will extend all over this district and even to other parts of the United States. This district is composed of Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

The local here is sending out circulars to other locals giving their reasons for uniting and urging all other locals to throw away their fancied differences and get together for the good of the brotherhood.

The differences that have existed between the Electrical Workers have greatly hampered the growth of that union and has been a source of continued annoyance to all other trade unions. The different factions from the Electrical Workers have always had a fight before Building Trades councils for seats in the council and the result has been very demoralizing to the cause of union labor everywhere.

As a result of the fight conflicting wage scales have often been adopted and great hardship has resulted to many electrical workers.

BOOST A BIT!

Here, you discontented knocker,
Growlin' 'bout the country's ills,
Chloroform yer dismal talker,
Take a course o' liver pills.
Stop yer durn kl-o-tee howlin'!
Chaw some sand an' git some grit,
Don't sit in the dumps a-growlin',
Jump the roost
An' boost
A bit!

Fall in while the band's a-playin',
Ketch the step and march along;
'Stead o' pessimistic brayin',
Jine the halleluyer song!
Drop yer hammer—do some rootin'—
Grab a horn, you cuss, an' split
Every echo with yer tootin'!
Jump the roost
An' boost
A bit!

—Exchange.

Local Union Directory



This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Mixed. | (e) Cranemen. |
| (b) Linemen. | (f) Cable Splicers. |
| (c) Inside. | (g) Switch-board Men. |
| (d) Trimmers. | (h) Shopmen. |
| (i) Fixture Hangers. | |

(c) No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Friday at 8 o'clock p. m. at 2801 Franklin Ave. President, J. M. Thompson, 6440 Maple Ave.; Vice President, Jas. B. Price, 3316 Laclede Ave.; Financial Secretary, W. B. Smith, 4339 Itaska Ave.; Recording Secretary, A. Schading, 3332 Ohio Ave.; Treasurer, A. H. Loepker, 2608 St. Louis Ave.

(c) No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday night at Union Labor Temple, Washington and Webster ave. President, J. R. Williams, 1307 Ivanhoe street; Vice-President, Chas. Gibson, Union Labor Temple; Financial Secretary, H. McDougal, 178 Ridenow avenue, West, Pittsburg, Pa.; Recording Secretary, W. A. Hillgrove, Union Labor Temple; Treasurer, Jas. E. Brown, 3459 Ward street.

(c) No. 6, San Francisco, Calif.—Meets Building Trades Temple, 200 Guerrero street. President, Geo. M. Fisk, 2417 Folsom street; Vice President, R. G. Alexander, 3940 Army street; Financial Secretary, P. A. Clifford, 80 Sycamore street; Recording Secretary, E. McKenzie, 1475 48th avenue; Treasurer, W. H. Urney, 469 14th street.

No. 8, Toledo, Ohio—Financial Secretary, G. Strub, 3118 Cambridge Ave.

(b) No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets Friday night at Musicians' Hall, 175 Washington street. President, James Slattery, 2431 Monroe street; Financial Secretary, J. W. Yount, 234 N. Clark street; Recording Secretary, A. M. Parish, 2516 Monroe street; Treasurer, James Sharp, 153 S. Western avenue.

(a) No. 12, Pueblo, Colo.—President, W. Nelson, Box 70; Vice-President, T. C. Burford, Box 70; Financial Secretary, L. C. Klinger, Box 70; Recording Secretary, R. O. Osborn, Box 70; Treasurer, J. F. Campbell, Box 70.

No. 20, New York, N. Y.—Meets every Monday night at 8 p. m., at 200 East 45th street. President, T. E. McCoy, 163 India street, Brooklyn; Financial Secretary, W. G. Thordsen, 605 East 138th street, New York City; Recording Secretary, P. L. Reeves, 471 Chauncey street, Brooklyn; Treasurer, J. C. Fischer, 2322 Tilden avenue, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

(c) No. 22, Omaha, Nebr.—Meets Wednesday (not holding meetings at present) at Labor Temple, 1312 Douglas street. President, W. S. Donaldson, General Delivery, Lincoln, Nebr.; Vice President, Henry Miller, 2821 North 24th street; Financial Secretary, J. Gibb, 524 South 41st street; Recording Secretary, Oscar Wm. Peterson, 2501 South 20th avenue; Treasurer, Geo. Ottenburger, 927 South 24th street.

(a) No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets first and third Monday at Federation Hall, Third and Wabasha Sts. President, S. W. Bush, 302 Charles St.; Vice President, C. S. Drake, 94 W. Cook St.; Financial Secretary, R. W. Holmes, 377 Aurora Ave.; Recording Secretary, Wm. F. Schoeneman, 111 Goff Ave., W. St. Paul; Treasurer, Nelson Conroyer, 116 W. Cook St.

(b) No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Richmond Hall, 3rd av-

enue South and Fifth street. President, Harry Burton, 2933 42d avenue, south; Financial Secretary, Andy Peterson, 700 Erie street, southeast; Recording Secretary, E. O. Smith, 3029 43d avenue, south; Treasurer—A. M. Aune, 4210 32d avenue, south.

(a) No. 34, Peoria, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at 123 S. Adams St. President, Geo. M. Akers, 1803 Lincoln Ave.; Vice President, J. H. Holligan, 1802 Millman St.; Financial Secretary, W. E. Priddy, 1409 Missouri Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. W. Wade, 205 Knoxville Ave.; Treasurer, Benj. Priddy, 208 S. Jefferson St.

(c) No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets every Wednesday evening in Moose Hall, Superior Ave. President, R. C. Scaife, 850 E. 105th St.; Vice President, W. J. Kavanaugh, 2070 W. 59th St.; Financial Secretary, J. Hiltcheittel, 700 E. 99th St.; Recording Secretary, J. W. Hart, 502 Superior Bldg., Superior Ave.; Treasurer, A. D. Shiland, 10809 Tacoma Ave.

(c) No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets Tuesday night at 270 Broadway street. President, J. J. Morgan, 195 Marimack St.; Vice President, J. A. Pellegrini, 328 Pine St.; Financial Secretary, G. C. King, 179 Waverly St.; Recording Secretary, E. C. Fink, 19 Josie Place.

(d) No. 49, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday each month at 63 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. President, Wm. F. Trader, 1930 North 44th Court; Vice President, Daniel Cahill, 115 East Chestnut street; Financial Secretary, Conrad Cornell, 3543 North 64th Court; Recording Secretary, Charles Kimmer, 1222 Diversity Parkway; Treasurer, Geo. Fahey, 2108 Jackson Place.

No. 50, Belleville, Ill.—Financial Secretary—L. Atwood, 116 West Main street.

No. 52, Newark, New Jersey.—Meets every second and fourth Fridays of each month at 85 Market street. President, Arthur Thomas, 43 Portland Place, Montclair, N. J.; Financial Secretary, Edmund Beatty, 304 South 9th street, Newark, N. J.; Recording Secretary, H. P. O'Hagan, 16 West End avenue, Newark, N. J.; Treasurer, Fred Rosseter, 27 Florence avenue, Irvington, N. J.

No. 60, San Antonio, Texas—Recording Secretary, C. F. Kaiser, 1025 W. Salinas St.

(a) No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday night in Labor Temple, Hall 705, 538 Maple Ave. President, J. R. Jackson, 308 East Edgeware road, Los Angeles, Cal.; Vice President, T. E. Lackyard, 2710 Winter St., Los Angeles, Cal.; Financial Secretary, L. E. Mullins, 406 E. 42th St., Los Angeles, Cal.; Recording Secretary, 1264 W. Vernon Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.; Treasurer, W. J. Moore, 2715 Michigan Ave., Los Angeles.

No. 64, Youngstown, Ohio.—President, H. M. Vetter, 200 West Myrtle avenue; Financial Secretary, L. Higley, R. R. No. 1, Girard, Ohio; Recording Secretary, Earl Bergman, 523 Crossman avenue.

No. 66, Houston, Tex.—Financial Secretary, A. V. Potter, 1210 Smith St.

(c) No. 68, Denver, Colo.—Meets every Monday at 8 p. m. in Room 40, 1627 Lawrence St. President, C. J. Williamson, Box 188, Englewood; Vice President, C. B. Noxon, 4902 W. 34th Ave.; Financial Secretary, C. F. Oliver, 3012 Marion St.; Recording Secretary, C. A. Bristow, 749 S. Charleson St.; Treasurer, R. H. Hamel.

No. 69, Dallas, Tex.—President, W. P. Anderson, 1509 Bryan street; Financial Secretary, Oscar Schon, 1508 Annex avenue; Recording Secretary, R. Lash, Box 292; Treasurer, L. B. Irwin, Gen. Del.

(c) No. 78, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Thursday at Red Men's Wigwam, Central Ave. President, C. P. Ball, 402 Central Ave.; Vice President, T. C. Johnson, 112 Stonewall St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. Earnest, 86 East Pine St.; Recording Secretary, Geo. H. McKee, 14½ Auburn Ave.; Treasurer, Wm. Earnest, 86 East Pine St.

(a) No. 80, Norfolk, Virginia.—Meets every Wednesday night at I. O. O. F. Hall, Church street. President, M. B. Holmes, 512 Fourth avenue, Portsmouth, Va.; Vice President, F. Howard, 913 West Boissevain avenue, Norfolk, Va.; Financial Secretary, T. J. Gates, 123 North Maltby avenue, Norfolk, Va.; Recording Secretary, H. J. Kraemer, 510 Fourth avenue, Portsmouth, Va.; Treasurer, R. A. Smith, Armistead Bridge Road, Norfolk, Va.

No. 82, Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets every Saturday afternoon.

(h) No. 85, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets third Friday in month at 240 State street. President, W. A. Weisgauer, 130 N. Ferry street; Vice-President, W. B. Wilkie, Bellevue, Schenectady; Financial Secretary, C. V. Platto, 130 Front street; Recording Secretary, F. Schunick, 43 Robinson street, Schenectady; Treasurer, A. J. Lonsbury, 1020 Delamont avenue, Schenectady.

(c) No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.—President, J. Keefe, 3 Martin street; Financial Secretary, J. H. Walls, 19 Howell avenue; Recording Secretary, M. Farrell, 659 North street; Treasurer, B. Pitt, 125 Bloss street.

(a) No. 96, Worcester, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 419 Main street in Electrical Workers' Hall, E. B. 1st and 3rd. President, George H. Miller, P. O. Box 485, Worcester, Mass.; 1st Vice-President, A. F. White, 155 Lincoln street; 2d Vice-President, George Evans, 4 Grafton street place; Financial Secretary, Harrie S. Goodwin, 93 Cutler street; Recording Secretary, Thomas L. Carney, 4 McCormick court; Treasurer, Samuel A. Strout, 419 Main street.

(c) No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets Tuesday in Lewer's Hall, 9th street and Spring Garden. President, James B. Sturgeon, 229 S. Ithan street; Vice-President, Geo. Daniels; Financial Secretary, John I. Burrows, 2822 Mercer street; Recording Secretary, Arthur Laird, 2507 W. Corless street; Treasurer, Frank P. Turner, 2345 S. Carlisle street.

No. 100, Fresno, Cal.—President, T. C. Vickers, box 309; Vice-President, F. S. Thomas, box 309; Financial Secretary, Geo. Glass, box 309; Recording Secretary, B. Greenwood, box 309; Treasurer, H. Courtright, box 309.

(c) No. 102, Paterson, New Jersey.—Meets every Thursday night in Labor Institute building, 359 Van Houten street. President, John M. Webster, 785 East 18th street; Vice-President, John E. O'Connor, 626 East 23d street; Financial Secretary, Alva Bennett, 552 Lexington avenue, Clifton; Recording Secretary, Robert Sigler, 115 Fair street; William H. Cross, 162 Lakeview avenue, Clifton.

(c) No. 103, Boston, Mass.—Meets Wednesday nights at Wells' Memorial at 987 Washington street. President, Jas. Nichols, 1 Overlook avenue, Revere; Vice-President, J. M. Ralph, Hotel Waterston, Bullfinch street; Financial Secretary, F. L. Kelly, 211 M street, South Boston; Recording Secretary, E. L. Dennis, 65 Wellington Road, Dorchester; Treasurer, Theo Gould, 17 Wigglesworth street, Rox.

(b) No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Meets Wednesday at 987 Washington street, Boston. President, M. Birmingham, 2 Wighton street, Brighton; Vice-President, B. M. Dionne, 307 Webster avenue, Cambridge; Financial Secretary, J. M. McEwan, 985 Washington street; Recording Secretary, Wm. Warren, 991 Watertown street, West Newton; Treasurer, W. D. Hubbard, 19 Temple street, Boston.

Sub. 104, Boston, Mass.—President, Annie E. Malloy, 101 Cooper street, E. Boston, Mass.; Vice President, Mary Meagher, 42 Highland Ave., Hyde Park, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Melena Godain, 122 Wrentham St., Dorchester, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Mary Maloney, 8 Waite St., Roxbury, Mass.; Treasurer, Annie Moran, 12 Rossmore Rd., Jamaica Plains, Mass.

(a) No. 108, Tampa, Fla.—Meets Friday night in Engineers' Hall, Franklin and Harrison streets. President, R. E. Andrews, P. O. Box 610; Financial Secretary, B. Gulley, box 610; Recording Secretary, F. C. Owens, Pen Tel. Co.; Treasurer, B. W. Gulley, box 610.

(i) No. 115, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets every Friday at Bldg. Trades Council Hall, 310 Prospect street. President, John MacRae, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Vice-President, Guy Burges, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Financial Secretary, Lewis J. Glahn, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Recording Secretary, Roy R. Gair, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Treasurer, John Prout, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio.

(c) No. 116, Ft. Worth, Texas.—Meets Wednesday night at Labor Temple, Throckmorton St. President, J. A. Cone, care Metropolitan Hotel; Vice President, B. C. Kettig, 2506 Azle St.; Financial Secretary, H. S. Broiles, 1901 Sixth Ave., North Ft. Worth; Recording Secretary, A. W. Pierce, 1207 S. Travis St.

(a) No. 117, Elgin, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursday nights in Trades Council Hall, 168 Chicago street. President, L. B. Corson, 565 Walnut avenue; Vice-President, G. E. Powell, Illinois Park, R. R. No. 3; Financial Secretary, W. A. Stevenson, 721 Center street; Recording Secretary, G. W. Hilton, 252 Orange street; Treasurer, A. B. Adams, 273 S. Channing street.

(h) No. 119, Rochester, N. Y.—Meet every other Wednesday at 95 Main street. President, J. Rife, 40 Weldon street; Vice-President, D. E. Drew, 139 Tremont street; Financial Secretary, T. Douglas, 41 Council street; Recording Secretary, F. Chesterloo, 236 Childs street; Treasurer, F. Douglas, 41 Council.

No. 121, Augusta, Ga.—Financial Secretary, C. A. Howell, 311 East Boundry Ave.

(c) No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets Tuesday night in Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland avenue. President, A. J. Winnie, 3420 Thompson avenue; Financial Secretary, C. F. Drollinger, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland avenue; Recording Secretary, E. B. Peelle, 1315 Bales avenue; Treasurer, R. B. Smith, 4440 Fairmont street.

No. 133, Middletown, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, Arthur Loder, 84 California avenue.

No. 133, Middletown, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, Arthur Loder, 84 California Ave.

(c) No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—Meets Thursday night at 500 South State street. President, Dan F. Cleary, 500 South State street; Vice-President, Marshal Paulsen, 500 South State street; Financial Secretary, R. A. Shields, 500 South State street; Recording Secretary, G. A. Johnson, 500 South State street; Treasurer, A. A. Hall, 500 South State street.

(a) No. 135, LaCrosse, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights in Egal Hall at 417 Jay street. President, Theo E. Strauss, 526 North 9th street; Vice-President, F. Wiggert, 613 North 9th street; Financial Secretary, A. G. Buchman, 1020 Jackson street; Recording Secretary, Aug. Frenark, 1247 LaCrosse street; Treasurer, H. Seiler, 227 Winnebago street.

(c) No. 136, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets every Friday night over Stag saloon, 2007½ 3rd avenue. President, W. C. Slaughter, box 205, Birmingham, Ala.; Vice-President, J. G. Cardwell, box 205 Birmingham, Ala.; Financial Secretary, A. J. Taunton, 8341 Underwood avenue, East Lake; Recording Secretary, F. C. Powell, box 205, Birmingham, Ala.; Treasurer, A. H. Hunt, box 205 Birmingham, Ala.

(a) No. 140, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesday at 8 p. m. at I. B. E. W. Hall, 246 State St. President, John Boldman; Vice President, George Groaton; Financial Secretary, Grove Armin, 328 Germania Ave.; Recording Secretary, Jas. Rourke, Box 522; Treasurer, Wm. Campbell.

(c) No. 141, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets Friday night at Waldorf Building, Market street. President, W. B. Brooks, Bellaire, Ohio; Vice-President, A. L. Sarver, North Market street, Wheeling, W. Va.; Financial Secretary, Wm. G. Lynn, 103 N. Huron street, Wheeling, W. Va.; Recording Secretary, L. E. Feldman, Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Treasurer, H. E. Kraeuter, Indiana avenue, Wheeling, W. Va.

No. 142, Boston, Mass.—Financial Secretary, A. Henins, 117 N. Brookline avenue.

(c) No. 146, Decatur, Ill.—President, J. C. Adams, 523 E. Seaford Ave.; Vice President, A. F. Bleakeney, 1908 N. Edward; Financial Secretary, Wm. H. Keck, 728 E. Wood; Recording Secretary, C. W. Brooks, 112 Colombia Bldg.; Treasurer, H. Alban, 432 E. Main.

(a) No. 149, Aurora, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Trades Assembly Hall, on the Island. President, Norbert Berve, 283 Woodlawn avenue; Vice-President, C. Townsend, 69 S. Lincoln avenue; Financial Secretary, J. L. Quirin, 508 Ogden avenue; Recording Secretary, R. J. Gilmore, 470 Main street; Treasurer, Nick Wilms, 510 Claim street.

No. 152, Hillsboro, Ill.—President, F. W. Robertson; Vice President, M. V. Greene; Financial Secretary, E. Clow; Recording Secretary, R. E. Suits; Treasurer, C. A. Forehand.

(c) No. 164, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets Friday night at 464 Hoboken avenue. President, E. N. Fraleigh, 27 Virginia avenue, J. C.; Vice-President, H. Feibel, 522 Blum street, Union Hill; Financial Secretary, M. Driscoll, 521 Jersey Ave., J. C.; Recording Secretary, Geo. Knoop, 151 Hopkins avenue, J. C.; Treasurer, E. Cook, 7A Palisade avenue, West Hoboken.

No. 168, Kankakee, Ill.—President, Frank Schulze, 96 West Court St.; Vice President, George Francourse, 110 Myrtle Ave.; John Beirman, 204 River St.; Recording Secretary, W. C. Eggleston, 345 Rosewood Ave.; Henry Menitz, 170 Fifth Ave.

(a) No. 177, Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets every Friday night in Labor Temple, Bay and Liberty Sts. President, Wm. Norton, W. Union St.; Vice President, W. E. Latta, 421 Main St.; Financial Secretary, S. B. Kitchen, 1011 East Ashley St.; Recording Secretary, J. L. Beverly, 18 E. Adams St.; Treasurer, D. C. Maxwell, 421 Main St.

(a) No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Old Elks' Hall, 118 Main St. President, R. O. Farmer, 162 N. Chambers; Vice President, H. B. Armes, 110 Garfield; Financial Secretary, G. E. Springer, 273 Garfield Ave.; Recording Secretary, C. L. McCulloch, 62 W. Losey St.; Treasurer, W. C. Gordon, 247 E. Ferris.

(a) No. 187, Oshkosh, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Trades & Labor Hall, Main street. President, Ray Evanson, 17 Oxford street; Vice-President, Emil Prong, 58 Car street; Financial Secretary, Patrick Joy, 56 Wis avenue; Recording Secretary, Hugh Grey, 434 Bowen street; Treasurer, Frank Meyers, 39 School street.

(a) No. 189, Quincy, Mass.—Meets first Monday in every month at Johnson Bldg., room 24, Hancock street. President, Chas. W. Hanscom, 124 Upland Road, Quincy, Mass.; Vice President, William VonCollen, Billings Road Quincy, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Frank Lints, 194 Washington street; Recording Secretary, Theodore S. Andrews, 153 Whitwell street, Quincy, Mass.; Treasurer, John E. Lynch, 40 Upland Road, Quincy Mass.

(b) No. 190, Newark, N. J.—Meets first and third Thursdays of the month at Grodel Bldg., 280 Plane street. President, Thomas Portch, 62 Hamburg Place; Vice-President, Herman Graf, 322 14th avenue; Financial Secretary, F. A. Conery, 13 Monmouth street; Recording Secretary, Wm. Varley, 261 Clifton avenue; Treasurer, M. C. Wright, 1011 Broad street.

(c) No. 212, Cincinnati, O.—Meets every Wednesday night at 1313 Vine street. President, John McFadden, 1313 Vine street; Vice President, Harry Richter, 1313 Vine street; Financial Secretary, Arthur Liebemood, 14 Mitchell Place; Recording Secretary, Ernst Simonton, 1313 Vine street; Treasurer, Al. Behrman, 1313 Vine street.

(a) No. 233, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets Thursday night at A. O. H. hall, South Tejon street. President, Frank Manley, 130 East Huerfano; Vice President, Mr. Craighead, 322 East St. Vrain; Financial Secretary, D. J. Elkins, 518 North Spruce street; Recording Secretary, T. P. Hendrickson, 323 South Cascade. Treasurer, J. W. Smith, care Elks club.

(c) No. 238, Asheville, N. C.—Meets first

and third Tuesday nights at C. L. U. Hall, Patton Ave. President, J. C. Giles, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Vice President, C. M. Warren, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Cook, 57 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Atwell, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Treasurer, R. E. Mathews, 34 Ashland Ave., Asheville, N. C.

No. 246, Steubenville, Ohio—President, D. C. Hartford, Steubenville, Ohio.

(b) No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursday night of each month at 246 State street. President, M. J. Schuller, 474 Hulett street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice President, A. Tanguay, 135 3d street, Scotia, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Jas. H. Cameron, 7 State street; Recording Secretary, Robert A. Jones, 1 Morrison Place, P. O. box 696; Treasurer, C. L. Hand, 35 Turner avenue.

(b) No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at 246 State St. President, M. J. Schultes, 474 Hulett St., Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice President, A. Sager, 403 Summit Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Jas. H. Cameron, 7 State St.; Recording Secretary, R. A. Jones, Box 696; Treasurer, C. L. Hand, 35 Turner Ave.

(c) No. 254, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets fourth Tuesday night in each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, 247 State street. President, G. Smith, 710 Hamilton street; Vice President, I. Heuck, 524 Hamilton street; Financial Secretary, Robt. J. Lyons, 913 Lincoln avenue; Recording Secretary, M. T. Northup, 611 South avenue; Treasurer, E. Seeley, 1507 Albany street.

(a) No. 255, Ashland, Wis.—Meets second Wednesday of every month at Pabst Hall, 2nd street W. President, W. E. Mitchell, 510 Prentice avenue, East; Vice-President, Loyd Hinchlof, 613 Prentice avenue, East; Financial Secretary, Paul Halba, Jr., 602 Prentice avenue, East; Recording Secretary, S. J. Talaska, R. F. D. No. 1; Treasurer, Paul Hoba, Jr., 602 Prentice avenue, East.

(c) No. 259, Beverly, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights at Webber Bk., Cabot street. President, Ralph Porter, Lowett street, Beverly, Mass.; Vice President, Eugene Dawson, Cabot street, Beverly, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Jas. A. Robinson, 73 Highland avenue Salem, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Charles McQueney, Wenham, Mass.; Treasurer, William McQueney, Wenham, Mass.

No. 262, Plainfield, N. J.—Financial Secretary, Chas. Ryder, 905 South 2d street.

(c) No. 267, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturday nights of each month at 246 State street, Schenectady, N. Y. President, B. Cawley, 87 Eleventh street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice-President, W. J. Lindsey, 104 Broadway st., Schenectady, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, R. W. Hughes, 51 Perry street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, H. E. Opdyke, 611 Lenox Road, Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, Herbert DeGroat, 401 Francis avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.

(c) No. 268, Newport, R. I.—Meets first and third Thursday nights of each month at Thames street. President, W. Powers, 11 Kilburn Court; Financial Secretary, G. B. Reynolds, 32 West Newport avenue; Recording Secretary, F. C. Gurnett, 70 3d street; Treasurer, E. W. Gladding, 2 Coddington street.

(h) No. 270, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street. President, C. Paulson, 107 Stuben street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vice-President, J. Hoffman, 1018 East 156th street, New York City; Financial Secretary, F. Man, 999 Freeman street, Bronx, New York City; Recording Secretary, R. Goetchins, 504 11th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, C. Greene, 40 Washington street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

(a) No. 277, Kingston, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at No. 10 Grand street. President, Jas. Morris, 144 Downs street; Financial Secretary, H. H. Buckbee, 10 Grand street; Recording Secretary, Roswell Coles, 76 Maiden Lane, Treasurer, Asa Budington, 31 Prince street.

(a) No. 282, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at 4351 South Halsted street. President, O. H. Lutman, 3118 Indiana

avenue; Vice President, V. C. Vance, 6632 Stewart avenue; Financial Secretary, R. E. Diehl, 350 West 63d street; Recording Secretary, W. J. O'Leary, 5532 South Loomas street; Treasurer, H. C. Vance, 6632 Stewart avenue.

(c) No. 292, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Monday at No. 16 5th street So. President, H. A. Gansmoor, 2426, 4th avenue, south; Vice-President, J. B. Lein, 202 North 7th street; Financial Secretary, E. M. Stanchfield, 419 10th street south; Recording Secretary, F. E. Miller, 730 22d avenue, North; Treasurer, E. C. Quackenbush, 4133 Blaisdell avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

No. 305, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Financial Secretary, J. E. Arnold, 437 Greenlawn avenue; Recording Secretary, M. Braun, 212 W. 4th street.

(a) No. 306, Albuquerque, N. Mexico.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at 116½ West Central avenue. President, T. O. Drummond, 310 South Arno; Financial Secretary, Earl Gray, 1015 Williams avenue; Recording Secretary, Dan Dry, 308 South Broadway; Treasurer, J. Sena, 523 South First street.

(i) No. 319, Pittsburg, Penn.—Meets first and third Thursday nights at 411 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa. President, Geo. E. Wheeler, No. 10 Freedland street; Vice-President, C. C. Freedman, 411 Wood street; Financial Secretary, J. F. Manley, 303 Lily avenue; Recording Secretary, J. J. Slomer, 225 Lothrop street; Treasurer, J. F. Manley, 303 Lily avenue.

(a) No. 328, Oswego, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday nights at Labor Hall, West First street. President, Jno. S. Joyce, 26 West 3d street; Vice-President, E. C. Bough, 40 East Albany; Financial Secretary, Frank W. Gallagher, 79 East Eighth street; Recording Secretary, Fred Manner, 22 Varick street; Treasurer, Thos. Houlihan, East Bridge street.

No. 336, Dayton, Ohio.—Meets every Monday at Machinist Hall, 38 East 3rd street. President, Paul F. Salts, Germantown and Clifton avenue; Vice-President, Ray Smith, 101 Harbine avenue; Financial Secretary, H. J. Tobias, 22 Bradford street; Recording Secretary, Dean F. Bowsler, 405 South Main street; Treasurer, H. J. Tobias, 22 Bradford street.

(c) No. 340, Sacramento, Cal.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Labor Temple, 8th and I streets. President, L. M. Clausen, 1421 25th street; Vice-President, E. G. Hearst, 1530 I street; Financial Secretary, E. N. Fish, 1416 12th street; Recording Secretary, R. H. Hunter, Bismarck Hotel; Treasurer, L. T. Weber, 2724 J street.

(a) No. 349, Miami, Fla.—First and third Tuesday nights at Central Union Hall, 8th and Ave. D. President, E. W. Quillen, care General Delivery; Vice President, Roy Williams, 400 Ave. D; Financial Secretary, W. B. Abell, box 734; Recording Secretary, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery; Treasurer, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery.

(g) No. 355, Ft. Worth, Texas.—Meets Sundays at 10 a. m. in Labor Temple. President, W. S. Turnpugh, Healy Theatre; Vice President, D. B. Dodd, Phillips Theatre; Financial Secretary, Jos. H. M. Smith, 203½ Main street, Room 6; Recording Secretary, Ernest Royer, 214 W. Bluff street; Treasurer, S. A. Austin, Venice Theatre.

(a) No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union Hall, 146 Smith street. President, Norris M. Terwilliger, 86 Bayard street, New Brunswick, N. J.; Vice-President, Thos. Toolin, 212 Madison avenue; Financial Secretary, Edward Moran, Avenel, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Rudolph L. Schuck, 558 Amboy avenue; Treasurer, John K. Flomerfelt, 50 Hazlewood avenue, Rahway, N. J. fourth Fridays at Musicians' Hall, St. Patrick's street. President, M. M. Buckley, Box 293; Vice President, G. H. White, Box 1012; Financial Secretary, M. S. Evans, Box 1012; Recording Secretary, Walter Ross, Box 908; Treasurer, G. H. White, Box 1012.

(C) No. 369, Louisville, Ky.—Meets every Friday night at Germania Hall, 107 West Jefferson street. President, Harry A. Sigmier, 1733 Frankfort avenue; Vice President, Wm. J.

Busam, Fontaine Ferry Park; Financial Secretary, (a) No. 361, Tonopah, Nev.—Meets second and tary, Ernest L. Baxter, 2919 Montgomery avenue; Recording Secretary, G. E. Blakely, 2106 Wilson street; Treasurer, H. F. Kerweese, 200 East Gray.

No. 377, Lynn, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at 76 Monroe street. President, David Duval, 54 Hamilton avenue; Vice President, E. P. Dow, 281 Boston street; Financial Secretary, R. E. Roberts, 15 Aborn Place; Recording Secretary, John B. Pettipass, 15 Friend Street Place; Treasurer, Ralph Melzard, Swampscott, Mass.

(i) No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 10 South Clark street. President, Frank Malley, 1655 Millard avenue; Vice-President, Theo. Bedgood, 1416 West Avers avenue; Financial Secretary, Walter F. Fitzgerald, 1144 West 15th street; Recording Secretary, C. M. Hall, 1941 Cornelia avenue; Treasurer, Wm. Rombach, 200 North California avenue.

(c) No. 384, Muskogee, Okla.—Meets every Tuesday night at room 201-2 Scales Bldg., South 2d street. President, G. S. Felt, 2005 Denison; Vice President, I. B. Brown, 444 North Cherokee; Financial Secretary, W. O. Pitchford, Surety Bldg.; Recording Secretary, W. L. McClure, 1205 Dorchester; Treasurer, Clifford Anderson, City Hall.

(a) No. 388, Palestine, Tex.—Meets first Saturday night of each month over Royal National Bank, Spring street. President, O. T. Adams, 514 Casonica street; Financial Secretary, J. T. Brown, 15 Queen street; Recording Secretary, C. M. Parkhill, Louisiana street; Treasurer, C. F. Pittman, General Delivery.

(f) No. 396, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. at 987 Washington St. President, A. J. McCarron, 70 Wenham St., Forest Hills; Vice President, James Cooper, Medford; Financial Secretary, Jos. E. Fitzgerald, 56 Freeport St., Dorchester; Recording Secretary, Geo. M. Loen, 88 W. Contant St., Boston; Treasurer, Walter R. Sawyer, 50 Greenwood St., Dorchester.

(a) No. 402, Port Chester, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights at Remsen Bldg., 111 Adece street. President, Vincent Deyber, 15 Oak Ridge street, Greenwich, Conn.; Financial Secretary, Thos. Monahan, general delivery; Recording Secretary, Henry M. Ritch, Sherwood Place, Greenwich, Conn.

(i) No. 404, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero. President, C. H. McConaughy, 145 Jersey street; Vice President, J. W. McGrath, 414 Waller street; Financial Secretary, H. F. Zecher, 1908 Essex street, Berkeley; Recording Secretary, J. P. Boyd, 115 A. Duboce avenue; Treasurer, H. Gardiner, 1232 33d avenue, Oakland, Cal.

(i) No. 419, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday in Comerford Hall, 301 8th Ave. President, J. P. Willets, 264 York St., Jersey City, N. J.; Vice President, Geo. Graf, 55 Blucker St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, J. Keating, 234 9th Ave., New York City; Recording Secretary, J. W. Smith, 1340 St. Marks' Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, H. F. Cook, 217 Willis Ave., Boro. Bronx, New York City.

(c) No. 427, Springfield, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 106½ S. 6th street. President, A. L. Scott, 710 S. Spring street; Vice-President, J. L. Gleason, 830 S. Douglas avenue; Financial Secretary, Chas. A. Meador, 839 S. W. Grand avenue; Recording Secretary, Homer Herrin; Treasurer, T. C. Bishop, 107 W. Monroe street.

(a) No. 430, Racine, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Hall Building, Main and 4th streets. President, George A. Baldwin, 630 Mead street; Vice-President, Ed Schenkenberg, 1239 Superior street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Hogbin, 623 Lake avenue; Recording Secretary, O. F. Rush, 1539 Quincy avenue; Treasurer, Nels J. Rasmussen, 2823 16th street.

No. 442, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, Jas. McCormack, 131 South Church street; Vice-

President, Chas. Kaveney, 743 Nott street; Financial Secretary, K. Bruiniers, 809 Lincoln avenue; Recording Secretary, John Wickham, 129 Prospect street; Treasurer, Frank Morehouse, R. F. D. No. 7, Aplano.

(a) No. 444, Carlinville, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Federation Hall, South side square. President, J. K. Towey, Carlinville, Ill.; Vice-President, W. E. Bown, Carlinville, Ill.; Financial Secretary, H. Bowyer, Carlinville, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fraser, Carlinville, Ill.; Treasurer, Robt. Percy, Carlinville, Ill.

(a) No. 470, Haverhill, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at present, in Federation Hall, 2 Gilman place. President, Wm. Bradley, 72 Merrimack street; Vice-President, F. L. Avilla, 119 Webster street; Financial Secretary, R. A. Heath, 4 Enman street; Recording Secretary, A. C. Crowell, 278 Main street; Treasurer, L. W. Leavitt, 6 Peabody street.

No. 471, Millenocket, Me.—Financial Secretary, W. J. Boddy, Millenocket, Me.

(a) No. 474, Memphis, Tenn.—Meets Thursday every week at Italian Hall, South Second St. President, Tate Dawkins, 682 Cox Ave.; Vice President, W. H. Smith, 2053 Union Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. C. S. Lowery, 545 Edgewood Ave.; Recording Secretary, R. W. Dawkins, 812 Vance Ave.; Treasurer, J. E. S. Lowery, 545 Edgewood Ave.

(c) No. 481, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets each Wednesday night at 31 Old Board Trade, Kentucky and Maryland streets. President, W. L. Webster, 25 Old Board of Trade; Vice-President, Chas. Lutz, 25 Old Board of Trade; Financial Secretary, H. E. Courtot, 25 Old Board of Trade Bldg.; Recording Secretary, Ernest Nessler, Room 25 Old Board of Trade Bldg.; Treasurer, R. N. Harvey, 25 Old Board of Trade Bldg.

(c) No. 494, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets every Thursday at Jung's Hall, 3rd and Sherman Sts. President, W. T. Gute, 1072 6th St.; Vice President, W. Wilke, 715 41st St.; Financial Secretary, J. McCarthy, 619 Otjen St.; Recording Secretary, P. A. Schroeder, 1140 N. Pierce St.; Treasurer, H. Faber, 1015 33rd St.

(a) No. 501, Yonkers, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday of each month, executive board every Thursday at Wiggins Hall, North Broadway. President, William Parslow, Cliff street, Yonkers; Vice-President, Wm. Nolan, Carlisle Place, Yonkers; Financial Secretary, F. F. Crowley, 222 Buena Vista avenue, Yonkers; Recording Secretary, John E. Hillman, 136 Morningside avenue, Yonkers; Treasurer, C. F. McInerney, 129 Yonkers avenue, Yonkers.

(i) No. 503, Boston, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of month in Wells' Memorial Building, 987 Washington street. President, Francis Heedy, 5 Marion street, Charlestown; Vice-President, L. Fell, 40 Central avenue, Everett, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Frank Fell, 771 Somerville avenue, Somerville; Recording Secretary, Karl Mithke, Beacon Chambers, Boston; Treasurer, Jas. Harrigan, 612 Columbus avenue, Boston.

No. 506, Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Trades and Labor Hall, Chicago Road. President, Walter Niblock, Vincennes avenue; Vice-President, Sam Patterson, East 23rd street; Financial Secretary, Thos. F. Ryan, 48 West 21st street; Recording Secretary, Otto Koehler, Euclid avenue; Treasurer, Frank Martin, Centre avenue.

(c) No. 526, Santa Cruz, Cal.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in Painters' Union Hall, 54½ Pacific avenue. President, H. W. Clark, Santa Cruz, Cal., Box 154; Vice-President, C. A. Hunt, Santa Cruz, 118 Rigg street; Financial Secretary, A. B. Kearney, Santa Cruz, 72 Plymouth street; Recording Secretary, F. L. Fitch, Santa Cruz, 236 Broadway; Treasurer, A. B. Kearney, 72 Plymouth street.

(a) No. 527, Galveston, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights each month, Cooks and Waiters' Hall, 311½ 23d street. President, H. J. Aymes, Roberts Flats, 22d and Church streets; Vice-President, John L. Hermann, 1512 20th street; Financial Secretary, G. A. Collier, 1414 16th street; Recording Secretary, J. F. Tax, 3628

Avenue O; Treasurer, Chris Olsen, 1527 Avenue C.

(a) No. 528, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights each month at 318 State street, (third floor) Milwaukee, Wis. President, Paul H. Behne, 668 37th street, Milwaukee Wis.; Vice-President, Guy Phelps, 1310 Holton street; Financial Secretary, James Hagerman, 619 Linus street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Recording Secretary, Arnold Radtke, 851 67th avenue, West Allis, Wis.

(c) No. 534, New York, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Temple, 247 E. 84th St. President, Chas. Reed, 50 East 59th St.; Vice President, Jos. Lawler, 50 E. 59th St.; Financial Secretary, W. A. Hogan, 50 E. 59th St.; Recording Secretary, G. W. Whitford, 50 E. 59th St.; Treasurer, Eugene Roth, 50 E. 59th St.

(c) No. 536, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and second Saturday nights at 246 State street. President, William Blanchard, 10 Odell street; Vice President, A. Breck, 222 Van Vranking avenue; Financial Secretary, T. Rourke, 359 Carrie street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, J. Reichtmyer, R. F. D. 6, Albany Road, Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, L. McIntash, 340 Carrie street.

(i) No. 541, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month in Federation Hall, 104 Washington avenue, south. President, H. H. Skeldon, 4808 28th avenue, south; Vice-President, Tom Ryan, care M. J. O'Neil; Financial Secretary, H. O. Koester, 4504 30th avenue, south; Recording Secretary, Grover Coyne, 928 Henepin avenue; Treasurer, H. E. Gable, 3416 Stevens avenue, south.

(i) No. 565, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second Monday of each month at Donahue Bldg., on State St. President, William Sheffel, 211 Harrison Ave.; Vice President, Fred Specken, 540 Schenectady St.; Financial Secretary, Edwin H. Lester, 919 Campbell Ave.; Recording Secretary, Edward Hayes, 10 Fuller St.; Treasurer, W. P. Mooney, 5 Third St.

(h) No. Sub-565, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets every second Monday at 246 State street. Schenectady. President, Mae Smith, 917 Lincoln avenue, Schenectady; Vice President, Josephine Weldon, 35 Villa Road, Schenectady; Financial Secretary, Alice M. Wright, 717 Vale street, Schenectady; Treasurer, W. P. Mooney, No. 5 3rd street, Schenectady.

(c) No. 581, Morristown, N. J.—Meets first and third Monday of each month at Bell Building, Park Place. President, Joseph V. Collins, 127 Washington street; Vice-President, Edward Wright, 13 Phoenix avenue; Financial Secretary, J. H. Watson, Glenbrook Place, Morris Plains, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Clarence Smith, 4 Cherry street; Treasurer, J. H. Watson, Morris Plains, N. J.

(a) No. 588, Lowell, Mass.—Meets first and third Fridays of the month at Carpenters' Hall, near Merrimac St. President, Chester McDonold, 294 High St.; Vice President, James Myott, 74 Ludlam St.; Financial Secretary, Hector Parthanas, 91 Aiken St.; Recording Secretary, Fred Roby, 59 Ware St.; Treasurer, Henry Quimby, 52 Willow St.

(c) No. 591, Stockton, Cal.—Meets Monday night in B. T. C. Hall, 19 N. Hunter street. President, L. E. Hale, 545 W. Park street; Vice-President, C. J. Franke, 1209 E. Oak street; Financial Secretary, W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter; Recording Secretary, E. C. Thomas, 1337 E. Lindsay street; Treasurer, W. R. Gregory.

(i) No. 592, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets Thursday nights at Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland street. President, O. D. Buell, 3410 East 14th street; Financial Secretary, Hugh S. O'Neill, 2538 Summit avenue; Recording Secretary, August J. Pfetzing, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland street; Treasurer, Hugh S. O'Neill, 2538 Summit.

(c) No. 595, Oakland, Cal.—Meets Wednesday night at 305 14th street. President, Frank O. Lee, 925 75th avenue, Fitchburg, Calif.; Vice-President, C. R. Tinsley, 3408 Davis street, Fruitvale, Calif.; Financial Secretary, Geo. E. Manes, 1606 Bridge avenue, Fruitvale, Calif.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Parr, 3416 Davis street, Fruit-

vale, Calif.; Treasurer, A. L. Schaffer, 152 Shafter avenue, Oakland, Calif.

(a) No. 614, San Rafael, Calif.—Meets first Tuesday in each month in Building Trades Hall, B street. President, C. E. Kettlewell, 231 D street; Vice-President, E. Kappenman, 4th and C street; Financial Secretary, H. E. Smith, 233 D street; Recording Secretary, H. E. Jorgensen, 237 D street; Treasurer, H. E. Smith.

(c) No. 617, San Mateo, Calif.—Meets first and third Tuesday in month at B. L. C. Hall, B St. President, Paul Ferrea, San Mateo, Calif.; Vice-President, A. S. Moore; Financial Secretary, H. F. Magee, 134 North C St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. H. Morrison, 116 Griffith Ave.; Treasurer, Chas. H. Morrison, 116 Griffith Ave.

No. 620, Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Union Hall, third Center avenue. President, Harry Pepper, 923 North Fourth street; Financial Secretary, L. Van der Bloemen, 734 Niagara avenue; Recording Secretary, Thomas McDonald, 821 Oakland avenue; Vice-President, H. V. Cooper, 1636 North 11th street.

(c) No. 625, Halifax, N.S., Canada.—Meets every third Wednesday of each month at No. 71 Agricola street; President, W. F. Spruin, No. 108 Edward street; Vice-President, J. Meagher, No. 146 Argyle street; Financial Secretary, F. D. Pierce, No. 4 Hollis street; Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Low, No. 2 Pleasant avenue.

No. 631, Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets first Friday of each month at Central Labor Hall, Second and Water street. President, Charles Olson, 270 North Water street; Vice-President, Roy Westervelt, City Terrace, Newburgh, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Edward F. McDonald, 59 William street, Newburgh, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, Lenard Herrman, 312 Broadway, Newburgh, N. Y.; Treasurer, Edward F. McDonald, 59 William street, Newburgh, N. Y.

(c) No. 643, Springfield, Mass.—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month at C. L. U. Hall, Sanford street. President, John Risley, 610 Armory street, Springfield, Mass.; Vice-President, Henry Campbell, 141 Maple street, Holyoke, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Geo. J. Lusk, 477 Bay street, Springfield, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Joseph Lawless, 52 Vinton street, Springfield, Mass.; Treasurer, Arthur Stroebele, 54 Orleans street, Springfield, Mass.

No. 644, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at I. B. E. W. Hall, State street. President, E. J. Anderson, 127 James street, Scotia, Schenectady Co. Vice-President, Wm. Alliger, 29½ Moyston street; Financial Secretary, George M. Simpson, Jay street and Sacanday road, Scotia, Schenectady Co.; Recording Secretary, E. A. Jandro, 503 Craig street; Treasurer, Chas. Bachem, 550 S. Center street.

No. 645, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, J. F. Lenihan, 403 Paige street; Financial Secretary, W. O. Malley, 160 Crane street; Recording Secretary, W. O. Malley, 160 Crane street.

(c) No. 648, Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets every other Tuesday at Painters' Hall, Second and Court streets. President, Frank Venable, 921 North Third street; Vice-President, Albert Murphy, 639 Caldwell; Financial Secretary, Roy Schroder, 547 Central avenue; Recording Secretary, R. C. Gardner, Atlas Hotel; Treasurer, A. P. Howard, 804 South Ninth street.

(e) No. 659, Dunkirk, N. Y.—Meets first and third Sunday at 3 p. m. at Heyl Block, Central avenue. President, A. T. Johnson, 311 Leopard street; Vice-President, Ernest Lavondski, 46 Janet street; Financial Secretary, F. T. Karrow, 184 West Main street, Fredonia, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Costantino, 56 E. Fifth street; Treasurer, Wm. Adamzak, 91 Lake street.

(a) No. 664, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays, 315 Washington street. President, Julius Schiller, 467 Sterling place; Financial Secretary, Robt. Lavender, 165 Concord street; Recording Secretary, Jas. L. Bradley, 43 Kingston avenue; Treasurer, Wm. H. Jarvis, 157 Monitor street.

(c) No. 666, Richmond, Va.—Meets every other Wednesday night at Spark's Hall, 712 E.

Broad St. President, W. R. Wright, 801 N. Ave. and Brookland Park; Vice President, H. J. Stone, 2126 Chaffin St.; Financial Secretary, G. M. Miller, 2311½ M St.; Recording Secretary, H. E. Bullington, 903 Haynes Ave. Brookland Park; Treasurer, L. R. Warmer, 723 N. 26th St.

No. 667, Pittston, Pa.—Meets first and third Monday in Saint Aloys Hall on Main street. President, Frank Miller, 89 Searle street; Financial Secretary, Edward G. Ruane, 25 Tedrick Road; Recording Secretary, James C. Brady, Port Griffith, Pa.; Treasurer, Patrick Hurley, Pine street.

(a) No. 668, LaFayette, Ind.—Meets first and third Mondays at 8 p. m. in Labor Temple, corner Columbia and 5th streets. President, Wm. C. Randolph, 411 Brown street; Financial Secretary, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th street; Recording Secretary, R. J. Hamilton, 1107 Main street; Treasurer, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th street.

(a) No. 675, Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Bucher's Hall, Fifth and E. Jersey streets. President, Arthur M. Cannon, 541 Elizabeth avenue; Financial Secretary, John Hartman, 400 S. Broadway; Recording Secretary, Daniel A. Clair, 525 Franklin street; Treasurer, Frederic T. Colten, 814 E. Jersey street.

(c) No. 677, Gatun, C. Z., Rde Panama.—Meets second Sunday at 3 p. m. and fourth Wednesday at 8 p. m. at I. C. C. Lodge Hall, Gatun. President, Wm. S. Mitchell, box 8; Vice-President, J. W. Smith, box 8; Financial Secretary, A. E. Thonet, box 57; Recording Secretary, Chas. J. MacNelly, box 8; Treasurer, Arthur Woolnough.

(c) No. 679, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets each Friday night at Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown streets. President, Gilbert Lerpce, 2244 Bancroft street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-President, Howard Hoffman, Berlin, N. J.; Financial Secretary, William Zeeh, Philadelphia, Pa., 945 North American street; Recording Secretary, Chas. Miller, 130 West Ontario street; Treasurer, William Reber, 1210 Harold street, Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 680, Fon du Lac, Wis.—President, Chas. Hilderbrand, Y. M. C. A. Rm. 312; Vice-President, Burt Baker, 224 East Cotton street; Financial Secretary, W. S. Rowley, 151 Forest avenue; Recording Secretary, Frank Erickson, 151 Forest avenue; Treasurer, John O'Brien, 96 Harrison Place.

(b) No. 681, Scotts Bluff, Neb.—Meets last Saturday in month at Rivet House, White street. President, W. W. Phillips, Gering, Neb.; Vice-President, Guy Barne, Mitchell; Financial Secretary, Walter Ford, Scotts Bluff, Neb.; Treasurer, C. J. Gokery, Scotts Bluff, Neb.

No. 682, New York, New York.—Meets second and fourth Friday of month at No. 12 St. Marks Place. President, Jesse S. Morse, 2330 7th avenue, New York City; Vice-President, Geo. E. Hansler, 35 Prospect street, Jamaica, L. I.; Financial Secretary, Samuel F. Ardel, 1319 Hoe avenue, New York City; Recording Secretary, B. M. Thompson, 1349 East 37th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, Wm. P. Keeler, 500 W. 179th street, New York City.

No. 683, Pekin, Ill.—Financial Secretary, J. Altman, 1309 Willow street; Recording Secretary, Geo. Risinger, 1226 South 3rd street.

(a) No. 685, Roslyn, Wash.—Meets Wednesday nights at N. W. I. Bldg., Penn. avenue. President, James Manville, Cle Elum, Wash.; Vice-President, Wm. Crooks, Cle Elum, Wash.; Financial Secretary, Percy Wright, box 249; Recording Secretary, James Reese, Roslyn, Wash.; Treasurer, J. A. Caillier, Roslyn, Wash.

(c) No. 692, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Thursday night at State National Bank Bldg. President, F. R. Pope, 423 West Eighth street; Vice President, J. E. Moore, 617 South Walker; Financial Secretary, F. E. Voorhies, room 222, State National Bank Bldg.; Recording Secretary, J. M. Becker, 532 West Third street; Treasurer, R. De Shaffon, 331 West Frisco street.

No. 694, Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights of each month at Atty's

Hall, North Phelp street. President, W. R. Pounders, Hubbard, O.; Vice President, C. J. Knittle, 330 Ayers street; Financial Secretary, F. Korth, 115 Berlin street; Recording Secretary, J. B. Warbis, 280 East Federal street; Treasurer, W. W. Bryn, 72 Montgomery avenue.

(c) No. 695, St. Joe, Mo.—Meets Tuesday night at K. P. Hall, 7th and Edmond. President, H. A. Bain, 1606 Pacific; Vice President, Earle G. Long, 1633½ Frederick Ave; Financial Secretary, Wm. Wagner, 2107 Penn St.; Recording Secretary, A. L. Utz, 712 Locust St.; Treasurer, W. Valentine, 1334 S. 15th St.

(c) No. 696, Albany, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in the Beaver block, S. Pearl St. President, P. H. Mohr, 6 Ditson Place; Vice President, J. B. Marsh, 337 Washington St.; Financial Secretary, J. Dowling, 70 Bradford St.; Recording Secretary, T. J. Luddy, Cohoes, N. Y.; Treasurer, J. J. Dowling, 121 N. Boulevard.

(c) No. 697, Gary, Ind.—Meets every Thursday night at Gary Hotel, Broadway street. President, R. O. Stiles, box 347, Gary, Ind.; Vice President, W. F. Granger, 443 Logan street, Hammond, Ind.; Financial Secretary, H. G. Wesbecher, 1720 Washington street, Gary, Ind.; Recording Secretary, Thos. Beggs, 483 State street, Hammond, Ind.; Treasurer, E. L. Dale, 820 Monroe, Gary, Ind.

(a) No. 699, Gloucester, Mass.—Meets every first and third Tuesdays at Teamsters' Hall, Main street. President, Warren S. Mitchell, School street engine house; Vice-President, Roderick P. Frazer, New England Tel. Co., Main street; Financial Secretary, Eugene R. Lord, 381 Washington street; Recording Secretary, Sylvester D. Deering, 18 Washington street; Treasurer, John Follensbee, 6 Foster street.

No. 700, Pittsburg, Kan.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Headquarters, North Broadway. President, L. F. Walther, care Bell Electric Co.; Vice-President, C. A. Wiles, 1704 North Elm; Financial Secretary, H. H. Borden, 1408 North Smelter; Recording Secretary, Rex Bell, care Bell Electric Co.

(a) No. 701, Wheaton, Ill.—Financial Secretary, M. J. Burckal, Wheaton, Ill.

No. 702, Herrin, Ill.—Meets every Sunday at Bart Clumbs, Washington St. President, Lawrence Hundley, Herrin, Ill.; Vice-President, Erby Mann, Herrin, Ill.; Financial Secretary, T. D. Springs, Herrin, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Ransan Little, Herrin, Ill.; Treasurer, George Bulard, Herrin, Ill.

(a) No. 703, Edwardsville, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Hauser's Hall, 2nd and Purcell streets. President, W. H. Brennan, 221 St. Andrews street, Edwardsville, Ill.; Vice-President, G. L. Fisher, Granite City, Ill., care Madison County L. & P. Co.; Financial Secretary, C. H. Hotz, Postal Tel. Co., Leland Hotel, Edwardsville, Ill.; Recording Secretary, E. G. Werner, Madison County L. & P. Co., Edwardsville, Ill.; Treasurer, Wm. Duell, Madison County L. & P. Co., Edwardsville, Ill.

No. 706, International Falls, Minn.—Financial Secretary, Geo. Chartles, General Delivery.

(a) No. 707, Holyoke, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of the month at 205 High street. President, Chas. E. Hunter, Yeorg's Inn; Vice-President, Frank O'Brien, 4 Newton street; Financial Secretary, F. E. Coward, 94 Sycamore street; Recording Secretary, Ralph E. Denver, 141 Nonotuck street; Treasurer, Herbert E. Bolter, 25 Washington avenue.

No. 708, Brainerd, Minn.—Meets second Thurs. day at Theviot's Hall, S. 8th St. President, H. Roberts, 1702 East Oak St.; Financial Secretary, Chas. R. Ilse, 223 Kindred St.; Treasurer, Otto Peterson, Windsor Hotel, S. 7th St.

(g) No. 709, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Monday night in Lewar's Hall, 9th and Spring Garden. President, Chas. M. Eger, 2422 S. 15th St.; Vice President, W. E. Hartman, 228 Jackson St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. V. Edwards, 1226 Stiles St.; Recording Secretary, Jas. Provence, 5352 Yocum St.; Treasurer, Matthew Pierce, 6644 Haddington Ave.

(a) No. 710, Northampton, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Band Hall, Pleasant street. President, Alfred J. Asher, 5 Eastern avenue; Vice-President, Edward Fredette, 9 Hampton avenue; Financial Secretary, Charles Marshall, Jr., 21 College Lane; Recording Secretary, Edward O'Neill, 24 Armory street; Treasurer, John Burke, Fruit street.

(h) No. 713, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at 229 W. Washington street. President, J. A. Jackson, 3226 Calumet avenue; Vice-President, August Prassel, 655 Aldine avenue; Financial Secretary, Sam Hohman, 134 North 53rd avenue; Recording Secretary, P. T. Peterson, 923 N. Mozart street; Treasurer, Wm. H. Dettman, 1803 N. Fairfield avenue.

(a) No. 714, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at 66 Main street, Charleston. President, Donald M. Hastings, 441 Ferry street, Everett, Mass.; Vice-President, Willard L. Poole, 20 Leyden street, Medford, Mass.; Financial Secretary, James A. Ago, 3 Nahant avenue, Revere; Recording Secretary, Alexander A. Valois, 133 Kimball avenue, Revere; Treasurer, John A. Fisher, 17 Union Park street, Boston.

(a) No. 715, Jefferson, Mo.—Meets first and third Thursday in each month at Union Hall Court House, corner High and Monroe Sts. President, Chas. Nordman, 112 Jefferson St.; Vice President, John W. Stokes, 117 E. High St.; Financial Secretary, Paul E. Kieselbach, 809 S. Madison St.; Recording Secretary, Paul E. Kieselbach, 809 S. Madison St.; Treasurer, John W. Case, 110 E. Miller St.

No. 716, Houston, Texas.—Meets Thursday at 111½ Congress street. President, E. A. Shoults, 1211 Texas avenue; Vice President, E. H. Davis, 706 Rush; Financial Secretary, J. A. Kiebler, 415 Benz Bldg.; Recording Secretary, S. E. Slocum, 820 Rice street.

(h) No. 717, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at Well's Memorial Hall. President, A. M. McGinley, 89 Alexander St., Dorchester, Mass.; Vice President, E. H. Jackman, 25 Goldwait St., Lynn, Mass.; Financial Secretary, P. J. McWilliams, 199 Blue Hill Ave., Dorchester, Mass.; Recording Secretary, P. F. Grout, 10 Dromey St., Dorchester, Mass.; Treasurer, A. J. Davis, Jr., 18 Field St., Dorchester, Mass.

(b) No. 718, Paducah, Ky.—Meets first and third Monday nights in Central Labor Hall, 3d Broadway. President, W. G. Cochran, 618 Tennessee St.; Vice President, George Grim, 718 South Eleventh St.; Financial Secretary, George Brown, 441 South Sixth St.; Recording Secretary, Carl Elmendorf, 429 South Third St.; Treasurer, George B. Brown, 441 South Sixth St.

(c) No. 719, Manchester, N. H.—Meets first and third Friday of every month at Elm and Amherst streets. President, Wm. P. Michi, 75 Boynton street; Vice President, Forest Evans, 836 Beech street; Financial Secretary, Rudolph Scheer, 161 Douglas street; Recording Secretary, Walter Sims, 432 Lincoln street; Treasurer, Albert Miville, 325 Central street.

No. 720, Moberly, Mo.—President, G. F. Little, 409 Reed street; Vice-President, Harve B. Pilcher, 841 West Coates street; Financial Secretary, Given Victor, 109 Williams street; Recording Secretary, Harry Solomon, 641 North Ault street; Treasurer, J. F. Walker, 109 Williams street.

(c) No. 721, Sherman, Texas.—Meets first and third Monday nights at 121½ South Travis street. President, C. F. Smith, 223 East Jones street; Vice-President, E. B. Turner, 609 South Walnut; Financial Secretary, W. L. Thomas, 1115 South Montgomery street or box 17; Recording Secretary, W. L. Thomas, 1115 South Montgomery street or box 17; Treasurer, W. E. Kolb, 611 South Montgomery street.

(c) No. 722, New Haven, Conn.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Central Hall at 7 Church street. President, Burt Weymer, 56 Henry street; Vice President, Walter I. Hires, 1010 Campbell avenue, West Haven; Financial Secretary, Harold A. Hires, 229 Spring street, West Haven; Recording Secretary, Earl F. Carpenter; Treasurer, Samuel Robinson, 117 Greenwich avenue.